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Carter Tackles Energy, Politics At Camp David

HINGTON, July 8 (IHT) — nt Carter, described as ng for a consensus on the tic issues that divide the na- nd threaten his political met with a third group of ial advisers today at his "do- summit conference" at David.

ay's meeting focused on en- ith the president consulting ight to ten energy experts ndustry and academia, offi- aid. Also present was Mr. 's chief domestic advisor, Eizenstat, whose recent to the president called atten- the grave political peril Mr. faced because of the energy m and White House han- f it.

Eizenstat, who cabled the nt in the Far East on June d graphically described in the the effect of the gasoline ge was having on the public bserved: "This would appear he worst of times."

lic alarm concerning future supplies, coupled with the price increases by foreign oil cers, has created a state of anic within the administra- Last week produced one of ore extraordinary spectacles y recent presidency — Mr. 's abrupt cancellation of his speech and his temporarily rious seclusion in Camp Da- hile his government marked

as understood Energy Secre- ames Schlesinger was sched- o meet with Mr. Carter today morrow at the Maryland tain retreat.

Yesterday five liberals and moderates from the ranks of organized labor, the civil rights and political reform movements and Democratic politics spent the afternoon and last night with Mr. Carter and his top political advisers.

A senior White House official identified the five as Clark Clifford, a Washington lawyer and defense secretary in the Johnson administration; Lane Kirkland, the executive director of the AFL-CIO; Jesse Jackson, head of a Chicago-based civil rights organization; John Gardner, the former head of Common Cause, the so-called citizens lobbying organization, and Robert Keefe, a former political aide to Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., who recently has become an unofficial political adviser in the Carter re-election campaign.

The five arrived at Camp David the same day — Saturday — that eight governors, who spent Friday night with the president and his aides, left the presidential retreat and flew to Louisville, Ky., for the annual meeting of the National Governor's Association.

A senior presidential assistant said similar meetings with other groups will continue and that Mr. Carter has "cleared his schedule" through Wednesday as he and his most influential advisers grapple with the issues that have brought the president to a low point in personal popularity and public support.

As the extraordinary meetings continued in Maryland's Catoctin Mountains, the precise objective of the talks and their likely result remained murky.



United Press International

National guardsmen conduct a door-to-door search Saturday in Nindiri, near Masaya. The guard is attempting to re-take Massaya from Sandinista guerrillas, who have held it more than a week.

Somoza Agrees to Quit, but Leaves Timing to U.S.

Sandinistas Reject Moderates on Junta

MANAGUA, July 8 (UPI) — The Sandinista provisional government today rejected a U.S. proposal that the five-member guerrilla junta be expanded to include more moderates.

The rejection was made two days after President Anastaso Somoza was reported to have acknowledged that he will resign if the United States can guarantee the institutional survival of his Liberal Party and the National Guard, and ensure a peaceful transition to democratic rule after he leaves Nicaragua.

A communique from the guerrilla's broadcast on Costa Rican radio said that the rebels will not accept the inclusion of three moderates on the junta of national reconstruction.

The United States wanted the moderates to be proposed by Venezuela, as well as by Nicaraguan Senate President Pablo Rener, the Nicaraguan Ambassador to Japan, Gen. Julio Gutierrez, and Conservative Party politician Adolfo Calero.

The United States, with Venezuelan assistance, had asked the Sandinistas to consider an expanded junta as an interim government after Gen. Somoza's expected resignation.

Gen. Somoza acknowledged yesterday that he will resign if the United States can guarantee the institutional survival of his Liberal Party and the National Guard, and ensure a peaceful transition to democratic rule after he leaves Nicaragua.

[The Washington Post reported that Gen. Somoza acknowledged Friday that he has agreed to resign, and said that the time of his departure is up to the United States.

[With a virtual international embargo on supplies to his National Guard, and an Organization of American States resolution demanding his resignation, Gen. Somoza said in an interview, "I am like a tied donkey fighting with a tiger."

["Even if I win militarily," the Post report quoted him as saying, "I have no future." Gen. Somoza said he has told U.S. Ambassador Lawrence Pezzullo: "All right, I'm ready."

[The 53-year-old president said he did not know where he was going or what he would do in exile. "I've got my education," he said. "I might find a job some place. What can a retired general, a retired president, do?"

[Gen. Somoza said he believes his wishes will be ensured because they are also in the interests of the United States, which wants to avoid Nicaragua's takeover by more radical elements allied with the Sandinista National Liberation Front.

[The general acknowledged an agreement with the United States in which his resignation is being postponed while U.S. and Latin American diplomats and members of the moderate Nicaraguan opposition negotiate with a guerrilla-backed provisional government junta.

[If the five-member junta can be persuaded to add at least two more politically conservative members, and Gen. Somoza agrees it is not "Marxist dominated" and will guarantee a place for the National Guard, he will order a cease-fire before leaving the country.

["That's the whole idea," Gen. Somoza said. "If we get an agreement, we get a cease-fire."]

Max Kelly, Gen. Somoza's per-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Southern Fuel Lines Explode

Iran Religious Leader Is Slain by Terrorists

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, July 8 — Gunmen claiming to be members of an anti-clergy group shot and killed a Tehran religious leader last night, the news agency PARS reported today. It also said that two oil and gas pipelines exploded in southern Iran, causing heavy damages but no casualties.

The report said that two gunmen riding on a motorcycle shot Moslem leader Taqi Haj Tarkhani twice in the chest and once in the stomach as he came out of his house to answer the doorbell. He was pronounced dead at a hospital.

Mr. Tarkhani, 42, was the founder of a Tehran mosque and a leader in protests that led to the downfall of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

Meanwhile, the National Iranian Oil Co. said that two pipelines carrying oil and gas from the Aghajari field to the Abadan refinery blew up yesterday. The firm said that the resulting fire had been extinguished, but that crude oil spilled into the desert was being allowed to burn out to protect other area pipelines.

'Reserves'

A NIOC spokesman said the explosions did not affect Iran's daily production schedule of about 4 million barrels daily. "The refinery has reserves for such eventualties," he said.

PARS said that a steel bridge connecting Abadan to Port Khomeini (Shahpur) were melted by the heat, as were seven pipelines that spanned a deep ravine. Traffic was halted between Abadan and Port Khomeini, a vital import terminal. No casualties were reported, and official statements said the cause of the explosions was unknown.

The area, inhabited by restive ethnic Arabs, has been the scene of sporadic violence between government forces and autonomy-seeking guerrillas since a major clash in Khorramshahr, the province's largest port, in May.

Relatives and neighbors of Mr. Tarkhani said that several leaflets bearing the name of the anti-clergy Forghan terrorist group were dropped by the assassins. It was the third assassination of a religious figure since the February revolution.

Two members of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's secret revolutionary council, retired Gen. Mohammed Wali Qarani and Ayatollah Morteza Motahari, were the earlier victims: the Forghan group claimed responsibility for their slayings. Another Khomeini aide.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Vienna Honors Protested

Kreisky Receives Arafat, Israel Recalls Ambassador

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, July 8 (WP) — Israel, furious over the meeting of Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky with Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat, recalled its ambassador to Vienna for consultations today.

In a sharply worded official protest, the Israeli foreign minister, Moshe Dayan, told Mr. Kreisky his meeting yesterday with Mr. Arafat was "a demonstrative act against the state of Israel and the Jewish people."

The Cabinet voted unanimously to order Ambassador Yaacov Doron home immediately.

Moreover, in an unusual display of bipartisanship, Prime Minister Menachem Begin and opposition Labor Party leader Shimon Peres planned to issue a joint statement in the Knesset tomorrow condemning the Kreisky-Arafat meeting.

State Reception

The Israelis appeared as much incensed about the official state reception given to Mr. Arafat upon his arrival Friday as the fact that Mr. Kreisky, who is chairman of the Socialist International's Middle East committee, met with the Palestinian leader.

The director-general of Israel's Foreign Ministry, Yosef Ciechanover, summoned Austria's charge

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Treaty Signed in Peking

ew Era Expected in China-U.S. Trade

From Agency Dispatches

ING, July 8 — The United and China yesterday signed e agreement in Peking which ified by the U.S. Congress l grant China most-favored- status.

most significant impact of reement would be to grant the lower tariff rates applica- most U.S. trading partners, Commerce Department of- estimated that if the agree- is ratified the total two-way between the two countries — ted at $1.1 billion this year uld double next year and run ut $5 billion in 1985.

anwhile, China put into effect its long-awaited new law al- g and protecting foreign ment, making China only the d communist nation to permit scale foreign investors in joint res.

stern diplomats said the for- investment code was "ex- ly liberal."

til now Yugoslavia has been nly socialist country allowing ners to invest and actually ipate in a business and take profits under such liberal

e trade pact papers — which ly had been initialed May 14 S. Commerce Secretary Juani- reps and Chinese Foreign e Minister Li Qiang — were d by U.S. Ambassador Leon- Woodcock and Li Qiang in the t Hall of the People on nmen Square.

Duties Would Drop

ashington experts said that tar- ties on the top 10 Chinese ex- to the United States, now av- ng 24 percent, would drop to 5.5 percent under the most- ed-nation status.

overnment officials said they ned President Carter would ly submit the treaty to Con- along with an executive find- hat China qualifies for most- ed-nation status under the son-Vanik amendment to the Trade Act. That amendment ibited granting most-favored- n status to socialist countries restrictive emigration process-

th houses of Congress are ex- d to approve the agreement.

e investment law put into ef- today requires foreign inves- in China to contribute at least ercent of the cost of any joint ure but, significantly, does not a limit on what percentage a gner can control.

inese legal experts said prior he law's publication that it ld restrain foreign equity to 49 ent, but the text of the docu- t made no such restriction.

e law requires that the board rectors of each joint Western- ese enterprise be chaired by a ese. Westerners can be vice men or general managers, but hate control will be in Chinese

e law also allows foreign busi-



United Press International

U.S. Ambassador Leonard Woodcock, left, and the Chinese Foreign Trade Minister, Li Qiang, shake hands in Peking.

ness to repatriate their profits, provides arbitration procedures for resolving disputes between the Western businessman and his Chinese counterpart and encourages the Western-Chinese "joint ventures" to seek foreign financing.

It does not spell out the precise details of China's corporation tax law but it does provide that a joint venture may apply for a reduction or exemption from income tax for the first two or three profit-making years.

But Shows Little Interest in Mass Political Movements

France's New Right Bids for Influence in Government

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS (NYT) — After more than three decades in hibernation, small but influential rightist groups in France are again seeking the intellectual limelight, expounding theories on race, biology and political elitism discredited by the defeat of fascism in World War II.

Unlike predecessors in the 1930s, the new rightist groups show little interest in creating mass political movements. Nor have they openly staked out anti-Semitic positions. Instead, they have chosen to influence the course of politics by working alongside established centrist and conservative figures in the government and in parliament.

They are also hoping to fill a vacuum created by a fractious, demoralized leftist intelligentsia and thus put an end to the maxim of the the postwar French political scene: "Conservatives govern while leftists think."

The most important organ of the New Right, as the development has been named, is the Figaro Magazine, the weekend supplement of the newspaper Le Figaro put out by Robert Hersant and edited by Louis Pauwels.

Mr. Pauwels has opened his magazine's pages to a number of rightist writers and intellectuals, some of them linked to an ultraconservative association known as the Research and Study Group for European Civilization, or GRECE, its French acronym.

In the realm of political activity, the New Right has pinned much of its hopes on the fast rising Club de l'Horloge, whose 120 members are mainly young graduates of France's elite academies of higher education who are pursuing careers in government ministries or as legislative assistants.

Aristocratic Roots

The insistence of all these groups is that men are created unequal and that society should encourage those who are intellectually superior to reach positions of leadership and responsibility.

According to the new rightist thinkers, both Soviet Marxism, with its prison camps, and American materialism, with its emphasis on a consumer society, must be rejected by a Europe that should draw instead on its own cultural and aristocratic roots.

The growing talk of a rightist philosophical revival has coincided with a period of deep self-questioning by the French left. The revolutionary holocaust in Cambodia and the plight of hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese refugees have cooled revolutionary fervor. Alexander Solzhenitsyn's tales of Gulag slave labor have forced leftist intellectuals, somewhat belatedly, to cast a critical eye at the Soviet political system.

Within France, the unexpected defeat of a bickering Socialist-Communist alliance in last year's national elections and the retreat of the Communist Party to doctrinaire positions of earlier decades have caused a crumbling of morale on the left. A group of former leftist intellectuals, called the New Philosophers, has developed theories profoundly critical of Marxism and class struggle.

"Until now, Marxist ideas have dominated political philosophy," said Yvan Blot, 31, president of the Club de l'Horloge and head of the neo-Gaullist party's campaign during the recent elections for the European Parliament. "Our hope is to create a strong link between certain politicians and part of the academic and scientific community."

The desired link is being attempted by holding seminars with politicians, industrialists and scholars, placing club members in government as hard-working aides to senior officials and by publishing philosophical tracts.

"The Politics of the Living," a book put out by the club earlier this year, asserts that egalitarianism, traced back to the 18th century ideas of Rousseau, is the root of evil in modern society. "The functional differentiation of human populations implies a hierarchical structure that gives certain people the right of command over others," the book declares.

"Hierarchy is the first condition for all progress in society — it alone assures an order which permits the collectivity access to a higher level," the book goes on. "An egalitarian society can neither progress nor even survive. Only hierarchical organization gives a social group its force and cohesion."

The authors maintain that genetic differences between people must be recognized. They excoriate "race-mixing" as the source of "maximum genetic disorder" that can only lead to "an immense retrogradation" of European racial stock. "Systematic hybridization can be a privileged route to genocide," the authors conclude.

Worried Left

The appearance of the New Right has drawn both deprecatory and worried comment from leftist and moderate publications. Noting the growing body of rightist literature, Le Monde remarked in a front-page article last month that "progressively, a doctrine is being reconstituted" based on discredited fascist theories of eugenics and racism.

Le Nouvel Observateur, which devoted its most recent cover story to the rightist development, expressed concern that "activists of this New Right are collaborating directly, officially, even within the offices of Cabinet ministers, with the authorities."

Members of the New Right shrug off accusations of fascism and racism. "Of course we know what happened during the war and before," said Jean-Yves Le Gallou, secretary-general of the Club de l'Horloge and an official in the Ministry of Interior. "But the left is simply resurrecting the phantom of fascism, which has disappeared. What is the use of addressing ourselves to past or imaginary dangers like fascism and Nazism? For us, the real danger is Marxism and collectivism."

Waiting for Skylab: Guesswork Until the Final Minutes

By John Noble Wilford

COLORADO SPRINGS (NYT) — Down in the hollowed-out granite depth of Cheyenne Mountain in the Colorado Rockies, behind steel doors and presumably safe from all falling objects, unaimed or otherwise, the question of exactly when and where Skylab will re-enter the atmosphere and then disintegrate is being addressed with the best available technology.

It is here in the Space Defense Center of the North American Air Defense Command that observations of the doomed space station's declining orbit come from around the world. The observations are made by such sentries of the aerospace domain as radar antennas, telescopic cameras that peer deep into space, and the entire naval surveillance system. In the coming week, expected to be Skylab's last, French tracking stations will be supplementing the network.

Data from these observations — TEARR data, which means times, elevations, azimuths, ranges and range rate — are transmitted here in electronic bursts by land line, high-frequency radio and communication satellites. The information is digested by computers and analyzed according to the laws of physics and the mathematics of probability.

And still the answer to the question about exactly when and where Skylab will fall is: Nobody knows.

In all probability, the center has said, Skylab will plunge back to earth some time between Tuesday and Saturday, with Thursday the most likely day.

Very Approximate

Maj. Thomas Cross of the Air Force, leader of the center's special Skylab team, said that probably not until the U.S. space station's final six hours would it be possible to predict, within an hour or two, when and approximately where the craft, which weighs close to 80 tons, would re-enter the atmosphere.

Such predictions will be very approximate. They will indicate which of Skylab's many daily orbits around the earth will end with re-entry. Two hours before the predicted re-entry, the estimation of the drop point will still allow for variation of thousands of miles along the orbit track.

The predictions are necessarily imprecise, Maj. Cross said, because of variations in the gravitational pull of landmasses and oceans, in solar flares and in atmospheric friction, all of which influence the orbital path of the descending space vehicle.

"Skylab is like a car running downhill out of gas," Maj. Cross remarked. "You know it's going to stop, but you don't know when or where."

Launched in 1973, Skylab is the largest spacecraft ever to orbit Earth. It was used by three successive crews of astronauts as a place to live and work, testing human endurance over long periods of weightlessness, and conducting studies of the sun and Earth.

Since 1974 Skylab has been abandoned and scientists have been unable to maneuver it to any significant extent. It was supposed to stay in orbit until the mid-1980s, when it would be possible for the new space shuttle to come to its rescue. But the National Aeronautics and Space Administration underestimated the forces of the sun that have caused the space station to lose altitude, slowed by solar-activated particles rolling off the earth's ionosphere and pulled down by earth's gravity.

There was little that could be done except wait and watch. NASA called upon the North American Air Defense Command to set up the special tracking and orbiting analysis team that Mr. Cross heads. The 13-member team supplements the regular crew of seven that is on duty at the Space Defense Center at all times keeping track of more than 4,500 objects in space — working satellites, pieces of satellites that have broken apart, spent rocket bodies and even a camera dropped by an Apollo astronaut.

The Skylab team analyzes computer printouts of data from tracking stations and establishes the craft's "orbital elements" — that is, high and low orbital altitudes and the time of a complete revolution of Earth — to make daily predictions on Skylab's remaining time aloft.

Maj. Cross can determine in an instant the craft's position in orbit. He stepped over to a control console and pressed several buttons calling up the orbital plot on Object 6633. This is the center's catalog number for Skylab, meaning that when it first went into orbit it was the 6,633d object to be tracked. There have been more than 11,000 by now.

On the cathode ray tube, there appeared an outline map of the world and the curving line of Skylab's current orbit. A blinking dot marked Skylab's position at the moment: over the Pacific Ocean heading northeast toward Mexico. It soon crossed over the southern United States.

When Maj. Cross pressed some more buttons, the screen displayed the projected orbital path for Skylab for several more revolutions of Earth. Although Skylab does not change its course from orbit to orbit, it passes over a different ground track on each revolution because Earth is rotating under it.

On each orbit, Skylab reaches as far as 50 degrees north, a latitude running through southern Canada and northern France, and as far as 50 degrees south, the line running through southern Argentina. When it re-enters the atmosphere, it will be within those latitudes, a vast area of which 75 percent is water. The remaining 25 percent of the area, however, includes the dense population centers of southern Europe, southern Asia, North America and South America, Australia, Africa and the Middle East.

The space agency has predicted that fragments of Skylab that survive the heat of re-entry may rain

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Associated Press

Lt. Clayton Brown charts path of Skylab on world map at Colorado space defense center.

Cadets' Massacre by Outlawed Sect Stirs Tensions

Political, Sectarian Dissidence Haunt Syrian Rulers

By Edward Cody

DAMASCUS (WP) — A massacre has brought to the surface long-concealed tensions in Syrian society, troubling the Ba'ath Party leadership here and tarnishing an image of stability carefully cultivated by President Hafez al-Assad.

Mr. Assad, who after almost nine years in power has become the most durable ruler of independent Syria, appears to be in no immediate danger of losing his strong grip on power, diplomats say. But the old specter of political and sectarian dissidence is once again haunting Damascus.

Diplomats believe that the future depends on the regime's ability to resolve a volatile mix of economic, political and sectarian dissatisfactions — and on keeping them out of the armed forces, the source of most power in Syria.

There is little doubt that Mr. Assad's government is upset about the brutal slaying on June 16 of about 60 artillery school cadets in Aleppo, and that the authorities want to do something about the dissent behind it.

They blame the killings on a terrorist cell of the Moslem Brotherhood, a secretive radical Islamic society with largely independent groupings in a number of Arab countries. The Brotherhood has been officially outlawed in Syria for a number of years, but was tolerated by the Ba'ath leadership as an expression of Moslem fundamentalism. That tolerance has ended, Information Minister Ahmed Iskander declared in a recent interview.

"We have decided to liquidate this organization and to put an end to its membership committing such terrorist acts," he said. "It is no longer just an expression of internal political opinion, but has become an agent of external political powers ranged against Syria."

More than 100 Syrians have been arrested since the massacre, some on suspicion of playing a role in it and others simply for alleged links with the Brotherhood. Within days after the slaughter was announced, 15 persons were executed in Damascus for earlier crimes that authorities said were linked with previously unannounced assassinations and anti-government agitation.

Sunni Resentment

Mr. Assad abruptly called off a visit to Moscow, where he has been seeking more and better arms, in an apparent indication of concern. But by last week he was off for a visit to the new rulers of Algeria, seemingly assured that the home front could wait.

Diplomats here emphasize resentment in Syria's estimated 65 percent Sunni Moslem majority. The ruling Ba'ath Party and the government, these diplomats contend, are dominated by Mr. Assad's Alaouite Moslem minority, estimated to account for about 12 percent of Syria's 7.5 million inhabitants.

Traditionally, the Sunnis discriminated against Alaouites. French mandate rulers between the world wars used Alaouites in local security forces against the majority. Partly as a result, Alaouites grew to see military service as a path of advancement. Many became recruits, cadets and, finally, officers. One of these was Hafez al-Assad, who rose to be air force chief and defense minister before taking power in a bloodless coup in November, 1970.

One of the Sunnis' complaints, the diplomats say, is that Alaouites have since then had more than their share of important government and party posts and of the new prosperity inaugurated by Mr. Assad's economic liberalization. The Moslem Brotherhood's opposition is thought to reflect and amplify this complaint.

Swift Modernization

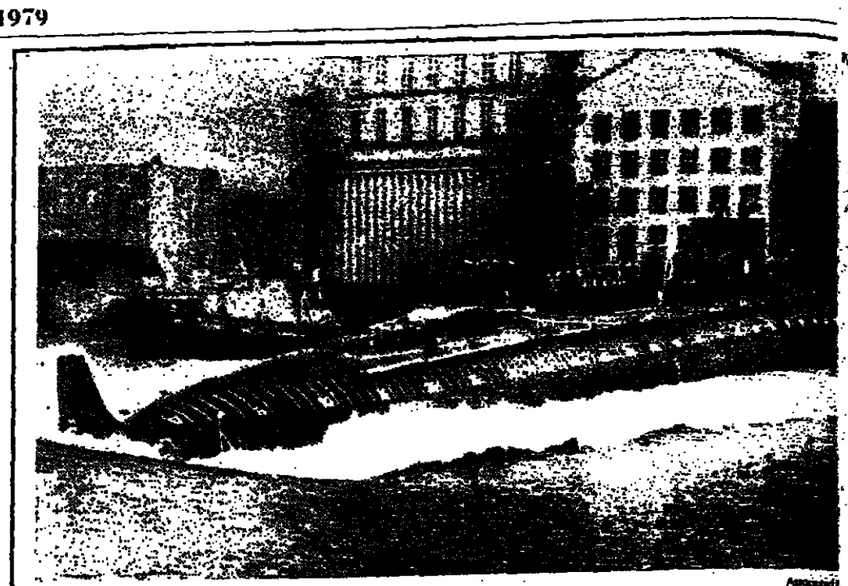
Diplomats say that most of the victims at Aleppo were Alaouite and that the assassins' ringleader, Capt. Ibrahim Youssef, was a Sunni apparently disgruntled at having been passed over for promotion. Capt. Youssef is reported to be in hiding in Turkey.

The government replies that only 2 of Mr. Assad's 32 ministers are Alaouites. Defense Minister Mustafa Tlas is a Sunni, as is Chief of Staff Hikmet Shehabi. But there is no doubting dissatisfaction among former members of the ruling class, concern among ultradevout Moslems over Syria's swift modernization, and resentment at display of wealth and power by government and party officials.

Mr. Iskander acknowledged that the government had fallen short on promises to improve the civil service and increase health care and irrigation in the countryside. "We have difficulties," he said. "We say this openly. The government is making mistakes. These are discussed in the People's Council [parliament] and elsewhere. The government must increase its efforts."

Damascus residents report wide resentment at the growing number of luxury cars and fancy apartments obtained by those in power. The impression of corruption, true or false, is widespread among educated Syrians. Mr. Assad's government launched an anti-corruption drive about 18 months ago, but little is heard about it anymore.

Cynical Damascenes say this is because the drive touched too close to the government. Mr. Assad is regarded by Syrians and foreign observers as above suspicion, but the same is not true of some of his closest aides.



FRENCH LAUNCH NOVEL SUBMARINE — In a secret ceremony attended only h few officials, engineers and technicians, France launched its first nuclear attack subma Saturday in Cherbourg. At 2,700 tons it is the smallest nuclear attack submarine in the wo Named the Provence, the submarine is scheduled for its first sea trials in early 1981 and enter active service at the beginning of 1982. The 236-foot Provence, the first of a serie three planned nuclear submarines, will be operated by a crew of 66, including nine offic

Nigerians Voting to End 13 Years of Military Rule

By Leon Dash

LAGOS, Nigeria, July 8 (WP) — Nigeria, black Africa's oil giant and its richest and most populous country, took its first cautious step from military back to civilian rule this weekend.

After nine months of energetic campaigning, candidates in the first of five elections — ending with a presidential election on Aug. 11 — for a total of nearly 2,000 federal and state officials went before the 48 million registered voters yesterday. At stake, successively, are the 19 state legislatures, the state governorships, the 95-member Senate, a 450-seat House of Representatives, and the presidency.

Voters are selecting their first civilian government since 1966. On Oct. 1, the government of Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo is to step aside, ending 13 years of military rule.

Candidates and voters alike are haunted by the memory of a brutal civil war a decade ago in which an estimated 1 million Nigerians died — a war blamed largely on the country's previous civilian leadership.

Democratic Promise

For many Nigerians, the change holds the promise of political participation, and presumably greater freedom, in a more democratic system. But there is doubt about whether a civilian government can hold Nigeria together, given the country's fractious past of tribal, religious and regional animosities, which destroyed the first elected government.

Other African military governments, with their own political problems in mind, have been closely watching developments in Nigeria's transition. Equally watchful are Western governments, which share a concern about future production of Nigeria's low-sulfur "sweet crude," currently running at 2.5 million barrels a day. The United States buys 40 percent of that production, making Nigeria the main source of U.S. oil imports after Saudi Arabia.

Nigeria has played an increasingly important role in African efforts to end white rule in Rhodesia and Namibia in the last two years. Its relations with the United States have improved significantly since President Carter took office. Mr. Carter visited Lagos in 1978, in a distinct shift from the days of former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger when relations were chilly because of differences over Angola.

With the end of the civil war nine years behind it, Nigeria's "caretaker" government has sternly warned citizens that it will not tolerate a return to the "chaos" of the past. The election campaign, as yet unmarred by the riots and political unrest of elections in the early 1960s, has nonetheless brought some rock throwing, charges of false voter registration, and disturbances.

Warning to Behave

Two weeks ago an unruly crowd was dispersed by policemen firing tear gas in the northern city of Kano, after disqualification of socialist presidential candidate Aminu Kano, 58, for nonpayment of income taxes. Six policemen and 35 demonstrators were reportedly injured.

Gen. Obasanjo, 42, made a nationwide television speech warning political candidates and their supporters to behave. "Various groups and individuals are beginning to degenerate into undesirable political practices akin to those that bedeviled the past civilian regime," Gen. Obasanjo said.

"There is hardly any family in Nigeria today that has not suffered some irreparable loss as a result of political chaos which led to tragic results," he said. "This administration will no longer tolerate those political activities of party leaders and followers which threaten the march forward of our society."

Four of the five parties contesting the elections hastily issued statements deploring acts of "molestation" carried out by their political opponents.

Israel Recalls Its Ambassador to Vienna

(Continued from Page 1)

d'affaires here, Peter Wilfing, and read him a statement of "deep concern and strong protest."

The statement said: "The official invitation and reception to the head of the so-called Palestine Liberation Organization is a demonstrative act against the state of Israel and the Jewish people. The declared aim of (the PLO) is the destruction of Israel, and its method is one of premeditated planning of murderous attacks against the civilian Jewish population — men, women and children."

Mr. Kreisky, greeting Mr. Arafat at the airport, embraced the PLO leader, who later was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Austrian chancellor and attended by top Austrian officials and Vienna-based Arab diplomats. As an official guest, Mr. Arafat stayed at the Imperial Hotel, which was heavily guarded by Austrian police and security agents.

Precedent Feared

Israeli diplomats said they were particularly concerned about the precedent that could be set by according of official honors to Mr. Arafat by a Western head of state, and about the trend of Western European nations toward lining up with the Palestinian cause, both officially and informally.

The European Common Market foreign ministers last month condemned Israel's policy of building civilian outposts in the occupied West Bank.

Also greeting Mr. Arafat in Vienna was former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, chairman of the Socialist International, who was in the Austrian capital for a meeting of the North-South Commission, which is discussing ties between industrial and developing nations. However, an Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman noted that Mr. Brandt does not not hold office in West Germany's government, and that no official reprimand would be leveled at him.

The last time Israel recalled one of its ambassadors as a protest was in September 1978, when Mr. Kreisky, in an interview with a Dutch newspaper, referred to Mr. Begin as a 'political grocer' and a "little Polish lawyer from Warsaw or wherever."

Mr. Kreisky, who was born a Jew but became a Lutheran, has long been a critic of Zionism and a supporter of Palestinian independence.

For his part, Mr. Kreisky said in Vienna that "my friend Shimon Peres evidently is misinformed about what's going on in the PLO." The chancellor said he viewed his meeting as a continuation of the Middle East dialogue he initiated last year and which led to meetings in Vienna between Mr. Peres and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Mr. Kreisky and Mr. Brandt last year co-authored the controversial "Vienna Paper," which called for Israeli withdrawal in the West Bank to secure boundaries, and the recognition of the right of Palestinians to participate in the determination of their own future.

3 Palestinians Slain

JERUSALEM, July 8 (AP) — Israeli troops intercepted three Palestinian guerrillas attempting to infiltrate into Israel today and killed them, the military command announced.

An army spokesman said there were no Israeli casualties in the clash, which occurred about noon at Har Dov, near the border separating Lebanon and the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights.

A military communique said pamphlets carried by the infiltrators showed they were on their way to Israel to take hostages. The band was intercepted by an Israeli military patrol, the army said, and the actual clash took place across the border inside Lebanon.

Visit by Muzorewa Poses Political Risks for Carter

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, July 8 (NYT) — Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa comes to Washington tomorrow with the hope of presenting to President Carter his case for the removal of U.S. sanctions against Zimbabwe Rhodesia, and for formal recognition of his 5-week-old biracial government.

On the record, White House and State Department officials have said only that they would "not rule out" a meeting between Mr. Carter and Bishop Muzorewa. But they have indicated privately in the last week that they expected Mr. Carter to receive the 54-year-old prime minister.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who arrived back yesterday from a trip to Asia and Australia, has said that he would be "delighted" to talk to Bishop Muzorewa. A Muzorewa aide said that this meeting had been set tentatively for Tuesday.

There are political risks for Mr. Carter in the Muzorewa visit. If he invites the visitor to the White House, he is certain to draw criticism from black African governments that regard the Muzorewa administration as a front for continued white control in Salisbury, and from leaders of major black organizations in the United States.

If he refuses to see Bishop Muzorewa, he will offend not only conservatives such as Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., who invited the bishop to Washington, but also congressional moderates who favor lifting sanctions and moving toward normal relations with the Muzorewa government.

Mr. Carter decided last month to maintain the sanctions, which were invoked by the United Nations Security Council in 1966 and 1968 against the white minority government in Salisbury that had declared Rhodesia to be independent of Britain.

Barre Discusses France-Iraq Ties

From Agency Dispatches

BAGHDAD, July 8 — Iraqi Vice President Saddam Hussein and visiting French Prime Minister Raymond Barre held a formal round of talks today, after Mr. Barre's arrival yesterday for a three-day visit. His party includes representatives of the French Atomic Energy Commission.

Issues pending between the two countries include two Iraqi-ordered nuclear reactors that were blown up in the south of France this year, just two weeks before scheduled delivery. Political sources said in Paris that subjects to be discussed here would include oil, industrial and arms sales, and nuclear energy.

France is the largest purchaser of Iraqi oil. It imported 20 million tons last year, and the Iraqis agreed in March to furnish an additional 5 million tons this year. The official Iraqi news agency said today that the talks were covering "bilateral relations and the scope of cooperation between Iraq and France, in addition to Arab and international topics of mutual interest."

Britain Unveils Parliamentary Pay Raise Plan

LONDON, July 8 (AP) — The government has unveiled a two-year pay raise plan that will bring Britain's members of Parliament up to about half what U.S. congressmen earn.

The system of phased increases to £12,000 ($26,640) a year also will do away with that most embarrassing of the legislators' chores — voting their own pay raises. The plan was introduced Friday.

Norman St. John-Stevas, leader of the House of Commons, said that by 1981 the Conservative government plans to have parliamentary pay scales linked to those of some professional group, so far unchosen.

British lawmakers are among the most poorly paid in the Western world. Ordinary members of the House of Commons receive £6,897 ($15,300) a year. The basic pay in the U.S. Congress is $57,500. French legislators get the equivalent of $49,344, West Germans $45,600, and Dutch $44,000. Swiss lawmakers receive $89 a day while in session for a possible maximum of $6,675.

Polish Women in Climb

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, July 8 (UPI) — Two Polish women climbers of a 12-member joint Pakistani-Polish expedition have scaled the 25,700-foot-high Rakaposhi peak in the Karakoram mountain range, the Alpine Club of Pakistan said Sunday.

Waiting for Skylab: A Last-Minute Affair

(Continued from Page 1)

down on an area 100 miles wide by 4,000 miles long.

Toward the end of this week, Maj. Cross's team will start a round-the-clock vigil, with a hot line open to NASA headquarters in Washington. The team's role is to provide orbital analysis and prediction to the agency. It maintains no link with the space station itself.

The space agency, in turn, will keep the public and other government agencies informed. The State Department is standing by in case foreign lands have to be alerted. It is particularly important to notify the Soviet Union, lest its early-warning system jump to the conclusion that a Skylab fragment is an incoming missile.

The Justice Department is prepared to handle liability claims. The Federal Aviation Administration is ready to warn aircraft to avoid possible re-entry zones.

If any attempt is made in the last hours to alter Skylab's orientation, the commands will be radioed to Skylab from the Johnson Space Center at Houston. The agency has said that it might shift the space station into a more streamlined nose-first position to reduce atmospheric drag, perhaps extending its lifetime by an orbit or two. That option might be exercised if it appeared that Skylab would fall along a particularly high-population orbital path.

The man who will make the final prediction about the space station is Capt. William Fruland of the Air Force, an orbital analyst on the special Skylab team.

When he makes a prediction, it will not be for an area of the earth's surface that Skylab might hit, but for an area six miles up in the atmosphere. This is the region where, according to past experience, re-entering objects lose most of their forward velocity and start their sharp downward course. By this time, Skylab will already have broken up into many pieces, and a few of the larger ones, some weighing as much as 5,000 pounds, could continue to the surface of the earth.

Capt. Fruland is already beginning to watch carefully the time it takes for Skylab to complete each circuit of earth. A week ago, the time was 89.5 minutes. Now it is 89 minutes, getting a few seconds shorter with each orbit. When it approaches 87.7 minutes, Capt. Fruland will know that the end is near. That figure will mean that Skylab is at an altitude of about 95 miles, where the atmospheric drag is so strong that gravity pulls the craft completely out of orbit.

"From my experience," Capt. Fruland said, "90 percent of the time we've been accurate in saying something will come down the next revolution or two."

Beyond that, the science of tracking falling objects in space is imprecise. On April 29, the Soviet rocket stage used in the 1971 launching of Cosmos-461 re-entered the atmosphere. Two hours before it landed, the Space Defense Center predicted that it would hit near Pitcairn Island in the South Pacific. The splashdown occurred northwest of Hawaii, almost 4,000 miles away.

Iran Leader Assassinated

(Continued from Page 1)

Hashemi Rafsanjani, survived an attempt on his life May 25.

Although Mr. Tarkhani was known to be close to Ayatollah Khomeini, he — unlike the first two victims — was not connected with the revolutionary council, religious sources said.

Non-Dollar Oil Payments

TEHRAN, July 8 — Iran today announced that it would accept payment for oil in hard currencies other than the dollar, which until now has been the exclusive currency for oil-export settlements.

PARS quoted Economy Minister Ali Ardalan as saying that the National Iranian Oil Co. will accept such currencies as the West German deutschmark, the Japanese yen and the French franc. No reason was given for the move.

Afghan Rebels Take Fort

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, July 8 (UPI) — Afghan rebels, struggling to topple the pro-Soviet regime in Afghanistan, have captured a fort after forcing 150 government troops to surrender, a Pakistani newspaper reported yesterday. The paper said the rebels killed an unspecified number of soldiers loyal to Afghan President Nur Mohammad Taraki when they refused to surrender.

U.S. to Seek Pledges of More Admissions

Geneva Refugee Parley Seen as Milesto

By Henry Kamm

SYDNEY, July 8 (NYT) — Whether it succeeds or fails, the Geneva conference on Indochinese refugees later this month is regarded as a milestone by Southeast Asian foreign ministers and authoritative officials of the United States and other Western countries interviewed during the last week.

Sources close to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who headed the U.S. delegations at regional conferences last week in Bali, Indonesia, and Canberra, Australia, said that Mr. Vance or Vice President Mondale would represent the United States at the meeting July 20 and 21, over which United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim will preside.

In the United States' view, the conference should be essentially a "pledging session," in which countries that have accepted no significant numbers of refugees would come forward with substantial quotas and others would increase their intakes. Latin American countries and Western Europe, except for France, are thought of in the first category; France, Australia and Canada, in the second.

The United States took a dramatic lead by announcing last week that it would double its annual admission of refugees, from 84,000 to 168,000. Southeast Asian foreign ministers told Mr. Vance in Bali last week that they could not officially reverse the declaration of Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Singapore that they would bar entry to all refugees, but hoped the U.S. action would encourage their governments to continue to give refuge to some.

But at the same time, they told Mr. Vance insistently that the rate of Western acceptances still lagged behind the outflow from Indochina, particularly that of ethnic Chinese expelled by Vietnam, and that the patience of Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia, the principal refugee havens together with Hong Kong, was wearing thin.

They urged Mr. Vance to use U.S. influence, directly or through the Soviet Union, to make Vietnam stop expelling masses of people. U.S. sources noted that both Hanoi and Moscow have been unyielding on the refugee question. A second difficulty, they said, is that while the United States wants Vietnam to stop expelling its citizens in a manner that endangers their lives, it does not want to appear to argue that a police state should not let refugees escape. At present, the exodus from Vietnam consists both of Vietnamese escaping in secret and of ethnic Chinese being forced out.

The Southeast Asian nations and Australia's prime minister, Malcolm Fraser, would like to turn the Geneva meeting into a public trial, with Vietnam in the dock. The United States has sought to prevent this by suggesting that the UN Security Council be called on to deal with the political aspects of the refugee outflow.

The present crisis results from the forcible rejection of refugees by the countries in which they first arrive, seeking asylum. As a result of this rejection, the United States has become an advocate of a proposal to set up one or more island processing centers to provide shelter for several hundred thousand refugees.

The U.S. reaction was unenthusiastic when Malaysia suggested this late last year, but Mr. Vance and his aides lobbied strongly for the idea in Bali and Canberra.

Sources close to Mr. Vance reported that a number of Southeast Asian countries are ready to offer islands. The United States believes that the principal Asian condition — a guarantee that all refugees admitted to a center will be resettled — can be met by Western countries.

U.S. officials hope that despite the mounting anger against Vietnam, the Geneva conference can come to grips with the issues of increasing permanent resettlement opportunities and quickly o sizable processing centers.

The hopes are tempered that if no marked progress is at Geneva, many refugees wi er reach shore or a camp other side of the borders they

Paris-Hanoi Talks

PARIS, July 8 (AP) — Foreign Minister Olivier S Francewill visit Hanoi Wed at the request of the Viet government to discuss the conference on Southeast Asi ugees, the administration sa day.

Mr. Stirn is in Australia o gional tour devoted largely refugee problem. France h cepted more than 55,000 Sou Asian refugees in the pas years, proportionally abo many as the United State Australia. It has long had matic relations with Hanoi.

Red Cross, Unicef Accep A Bid to Visit Cambodia

GENEVA, July 8 (NYT) — Two humanitarian agencies have been invited to send representatives to Cambodia, which reportedly is threatened with famine.

Cambodia's new government, which issued the invitations, has until now been highly secretive about conditions existing in the country.

The two invited agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef), said Friday they would send representatives to Phnom Penh, the Cambodian capital.

A Red Cross official said it would be the agency's first cr with Phnom Penh since Cam a's fall to Khmer Rouge insur in 1975.

Edouard Saouma, director g al of the United Nations Foo Agriculture Organization, Thursday he had unofficial mation indicating that Cambo the "one country in the world facing the reality of famine."

Closed Country

International agencies have unable to assist the civilian po tion of Cambodia, stricken b litical upheavals and war, be the Vietnam-backed Cambo government has barred forei from the country, diplomats sa

"We do not know the leng our representative's stay or to extent he will travel about country," the Red Cross spo man said. "We were simply a to send a delegate to examine manitarian problems on the spo

The Unicef spokesman said visitors will not be able to as Cambodia's need for aid in d but will try to learn how the m can be determined in subseq visits.

Reports of Raid On Shah's Home Denied in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, July 8 (AP) — Reports that Iranian revolutionary guerrillas had attacked the Mexican residence of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi were denied here yesterday by one of the shah's aides and by Mexican security officials.

Reports from Tehran said the guerrillas attacked the shah's residence in Cuernavaca with poison gas and mortars on Tuesday, killing a passer-by in the attempt.

"It is totally ridiculous," said Mike Moore, an administrative assistant of the shah. "Totally absurd. Not one fact is true. The shah is enjoying perfect health and continues enjoying his visit to Mexico."

Cuernavaca, a residential community of 250,000 persons about 45 miles south of here, is favored by wealthy Americans and other foreigners as a place for seclusion and retirement.

Sandinistas Reject Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

sonal secretary, said, "Everythin in the U.S. court now. What they do, it's their responsibi The U.S. better make damn s that a moderate government l longer than the one did in Iran."

The National Guard strugg today to regain lost ground in parts of the nation in order to h a stronger hand in negotiati with the guerrillas.

Guard warplanes pount Rivas, 31 kilometers north of Costa Rican border, where a fo of 600 guardsmen attempted widen positions around a local g rison. Rebels controlled the w ern part of the city, pinning do the National Guard in the ci center. Rivas is crucial to the fense of the National Guard's m battle line at Sapoa, 6 kilomet north of the Costa Rican bord where two batallions of 600 troo are holding off a 3-week-old S dinista invasion force of 1,000.

Sandinista guerrillas last nig took a guard hilltop fort outsi rebel-controlled Leon, 99 kilom ters north of Managua, Sandinis internal radio communicatio said. Radio reports from both t National Guard and the guerrill indicated fighting on Highway between Masaya and Grenada, kilometers southeast of Managua.

Rebels yesterday took the nearb city of Santa Caterina, expandin control of a triangular area south Managua that includes Jinotep Masatepe, Diriamba, and San M cos, cutting the Pan Ameri Highway and threatening Ma gua.

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	22	72	Fair	MADRID	32	90	Fair
AMSTERDAM	17	63	Cloudy	MIAMI	30	86	Fair
ANKARA	22	72	Cloudy	MILAN	19	66	Cloudy
ATHENS	27	81	Fair	MONTREAL	22	72	Fair
BEIRUT	28	82	Fair	MOSCOW	23	73	Cloudy
BELGRADE	23	73	Overcast	MUNICH	13	55	Stormy
BERLIN	15	59	Showers	NEW YORK	26	79	Fair
BRUSSELS	19	66	Fair	NICE	23	73	Overcast
BUCHAREST	23	73	Cloudy	OSLO	16	61	Rain
BUDAPEST	15	59	Showers	PARIS	21	70	Overcast
CASABLANCA	24	75	Overcast	PRAGUE	12	54	Stormy
COPENHAGEN	15	59	Rain	ROME	27	81	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	28	82	Fair	SOFIA	21	70	Cloudy
DUBLIN	18	64	Showers	STOCKHOLM	16	61	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	12	55	Rain	TEHRAN	38	100	Fair
FLORENCE	27	81	Misty	TEL AVIV	28	82	Fair
FRANKFURT	20	68	Fair	TOKYO	23	73	Showers
GENEVA	23	73	Overcast	TUNIS	32	90	Fair
HELSINKI	17	63	Overcast	VIENNA	17	63	Cloudy
HOUSTON	27	81	Cloudy	WARSAW	15	59	Rain
ISTANBUL	24	75	Fair	WASHINGTON	26	79	Fair
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Fair	ZURICH	18	64	Cloudy
LISBON	25	77	Fair				
LONDON	21	70	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	28	82	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)



CHAMPION FACE-MAKER — The world champion face-puller, 50-year-old Horst Hebauer of W. Berlin, left, and the French champion, Claude Laborde of Agen, show how they out-faced nine other candidates in the first World Grimace Championships, held Saturday in Moncrabeau, France. Mr. Hebauer's prize was his weight (187 pounds) in wine and prunes.

هكذا من الأصل

Shifting Racial Patterns in U.S. South

esurgent Klan: A New White Backlash?

By Wayne King

ATUR, Ala. (NYT) — In ally turbulent 1960s, Dr. Luther King Jr. met with aders in this industrial town rolling green hills of northern and suggested a series of strations. Local leaders said e town was far from perfect, one resident observed, "it o Birmingham."

lay, Decatur is a stronghold resurgent Ku Klux Klan. A attle between black demon- rs and Klansmen erupted in iddle of town a month ago, ding four, and 10 federal s have come here to make a gainst armed white repression

contradictions of Decatur to be part of a new racial rn the South.

e Klan is also active in other s across northern Alabama, r south at Talladega and uga and in Mississippi, most ly at Tupelo and Okolona has been sporadic Klan ty, including cross-burning, in areas as well, notably in Lou- and northern Florida.

ile Klan activity and mem- ip remain far below peak '60s' the renewed vigor of the rac- ist organization is seen as a reflection of a more widespread and less visible rise in racial feeling among whites generally.

Black leaders and informed analysts of Southern civil rights say that the white animosity in Decatur and elsewhere is related to a new "white backlash," a growing, national resistance to black demands.

Poll

A recent Southwide poll by the Darden Research Corp. of Atlanta reported that 50 percent of whites believed the 1954 decision outlawing school segregation was a "good" decision and 37 percent believed it was "bad." By contrast, although the question was not the same, a poll in 1970 found only 16 percent of white Southerners objecting to their children's going to school with "a few" black children as against 98 percent who objected in 1942.

But the renewed white resistance to black demands in some areas is also seen as a second phase of the civil rights struggle in the South. A growing ferment is found in areas with relatively small black populations.

"The places that are the most repressive can almost be pinned to those areas where blacks are a noticeable part of the population but not enough to have real political, social or economic power — those areas with, say, 12 to 25 percent blacks," observed Steve Suitts, director of the Southern Regional Council, a social research organization.

"These kinds of areas are where the civil rights activities of the '60s were seen from a distance by most blacks and whites," Mr. Suitts said. "There was no baptism of fire, so there was no need to create biracial committees and the like, no politics of accommodation. It is also places like Decatur, where nine-tenths of the blacks don't want black ferment to come to town, are wed to existing attitudes and don't want to rock the boat."

Black demonstrations in Decatur, which is 16 percent black, were touched off by the conviction last summer of a retarded black man on rape charges. The demonstrations attracted few participants until the Klan appeared.

Two Souths?

Evidence indicates that it is an exaggeration to talk of two Souths — an urbanized industrial Sun Belt South where economics have long since replaced racism as the major consideration, and the more traditional, race-conscious rural and small-town South of old.

But there are enough differences between the two to explain the "mixed signals" coming from the region, such as the election of Black mayors in Atlanta and New Orleans and the renewed Klan violence in northern Alabama.

"You still have many areas where one man, one vote is not applied," said Laughlin McDonald, director of the southern region for the American Civil Liberties Union.

In Thomaston, Ga., for example, the school board's charter until five years ago contained a provision for operation of the schools by the Robert E. Lee Institute "for the purpose of establishing a school for white pupils and patrons." The district is one-third black, but the school board remained all-white until the ACLU filed suit four months ago and a black member was appointed.

In some areas, racial accommodation is not so apparent. A visitor to the town of Dawson, Ga., 20 miles south of President Carter's home town of Plains, will find a padlock affixed to the chain-link fence surrounding the weed-choked city park and swimming pool; someone has planted rows of corn around the pool.

Gun to Head

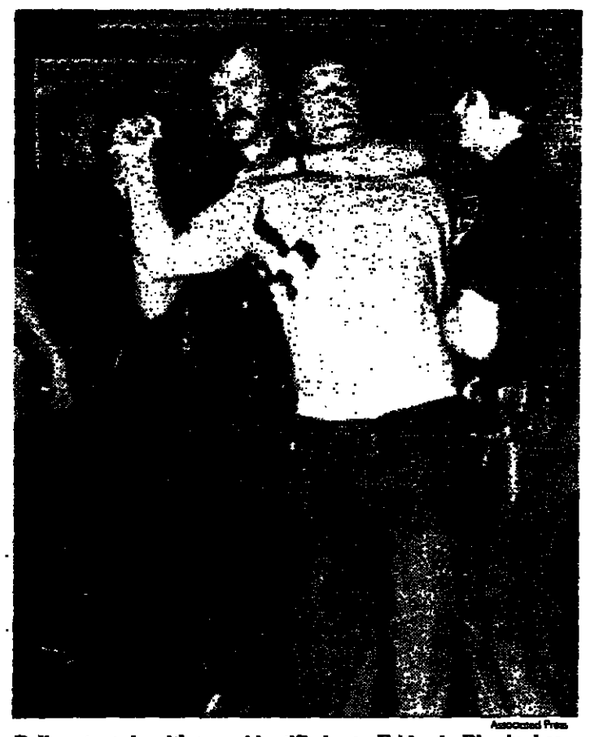
It was in Dawson two years ago that a former police officer testified that another officer had put a pistol to the head of a black murder suspect and ordered the "nigger" to confess. He also testified that a fellow officer had entertained himself by riding through a black neighborhood poisoning dogs with pieces of hot dog laced with arsenic.

Such conditions are extreme, but other areas of the South are cited by civil rights analysts as still as much old-South as new. Among them, according to Mr. Suitts, are parts of western and middle Arkansas, southwest Louisiana, northern Alabama and Mississippi, southern Georgia, the Florida Panhandle and the fringes of the black belt through the Carolinas.

Conditions vary widely, and even in the most turbulent areas there has often been progress. "This isn't really a civil rights matter," said Mayor Bill Dukes of Decatur. "Nothing like the '60s. We have blacks on all five of the major city boards and will likely name another one soon. Lord, we're not perfect — one black on the police force of about 60 officers is certainly not enough, but we're trying to find applicants.

"The Tommy Lee Hines case, the rape case, started this, but it was almost over when the Klan moved in, and then it was one organization pitted against another, the SCLC and the Klan.

"The Klan is more willing to show its face, and that's part of the trend toward permissiveness in our society, the demanding of rights by everybody, the gay community, the Klan, everybody. The Klan is now saying, 'We've got rights, too.' "



Associated Press

Police struggle with an unidentified man Friday in Birmingham, Ala., where a black woman was shot to death by a policeman two weeks ago. Violence broke out when about 50 Klansmen and other whites gathered at a store being picketed by blacks.

.S. Republicans Decry ax Law 'Sin Subsidy'

By Spencer Rich

ASHINGTON (WP) — The tax code gives working cou- a cash bonus for living in sin, Charles Mathias Jr., R-Md., Rep. Millicent Fenwick, R- charged recently as they d off a new campaign to end marriage penalty."

cording to figures released by Mathias, if two singles are liv- together and making $10,000 a each, they pay taxes as single ons and their combined federal income tax bill for 1979 will be $2,354.

But if they get married, Sen. Mathais said, they will be "shocked to learn that . . . their tax liability would increase dramatically" to $2,745.

For a higher-income couple, the "penalty" for marrying would be worse.

'Divorcing Profitable'

This "quirk in the tax code" applies when both partners work and have incomes. Not only does it discourage young couples from marrying and undermine "our longstanding social objective of shoring up the American family," said Sen. Mathias, it makes it profitable for a married couple in which both partners are working to "save money by divorcing and simply living together."

Sen. Mathais and Rep. Fenwick want to abolish what the senator has called a "sin subsidy" by allowing each married person to file a separate tax return based on individual income and calculated on the same tax tables used by single persons.

Sen. Harry Byrd Jr., Ind.-Va., chairman of the Senate Finance taxation subcommittee, has promised hearings on the issue. And the Treasury Department, without endorsing any proposal, has indicated it is sympathetic to the concept of easing some of the tax pain for married couples.

But the price tag in lost tax revenues is a big one: at least $4.8 billion a year for the Mathias-Fenwick bill, according to a tentative estimate from the Joint Taxation Committee of Congress.

Issue Clouded

Moreover, the issue isn't quite as clear cut as it initally seems. A recent Treasury Department analysis outlines the difficulty: There are four basic principles of taxation accepted by Americans, but there is no way to combine all four in a single tax system since they are contradictory.

The present "marriage penalty" results from the fact that a married couple's income is aggregated and then subjected to a progressive tax.

One Capitol Hill tax expert said the Mathias-Fenwick approach could help solve the "marriage penalty" but only at the expense of other categories of taxpayers.

Whichever way you turn, someone is going to pay proportionately more and may consider the change unreasonable.

However, Sen. Mathias is weighing in on the side of "the people who have undertaken the care and raising of our children. Clearly, they should not be punished by our tax system," he said.

Are Sentenced Absentia for ly War Crime

OLOGNA, Italy, July 8 (AP) — iminal court yesterday found ustrian and a German guilty assacre in the wartime killing 0 Italian civilians, and sen- d them in absentia to prison ife.

e trial took place 35 years af- he killings in Canale and Fal- in the northeastern Alps. e German military men killed esidents, destroyed 250 houses manhandled dozens of per- The attack was described as isal for an ambush by anti-Nazi isan fighters in the area.

he two convicted were identi- as Alois Schinthoher, 65, a for- SS captain from Innsbruck, tria, and Fritz Erwin, also 65, 944 an officer with the Polizei iment Bozen and now a resi- of Gottingen.

rauss Leaves r U.S. After ideast Briefings

AIRO, July 8 (Reuters) — U.S. dle East envoy Robert Strauss Cairo today for the United es after briefing Jordanian and li leaders on last week's Pales- n autonomy talks in Alexan- Egypt.

Ir. Strauss, who arrived here Riyadh, linked up at the air- with an American trade dele- on he left behind during his which also took him to Israel.

he envoy was seen off by Econ- Minister Hamid Sayih, Minis- of State for Economic Coopera- Jamal Nazir, and the new U.S. assador to Egypt, Alfred erton.

uring the Alexandria talks, Mr. uss persuaded Egypt and Israel gree on an agenda over which had been deadlocked since the s began in May.

Recall Vietnam War at Convention

Green Berets: Resolutely Proud of Role

By Blaine Harden

WASHINGTON, July 8 (WP) — It was the kind of convention that John Wayne would have hated to miss. There were mine detectors and special rubber shoes that leave barefoot tracks in the jungle. And there were lean soldiers with muscles of steel and hearts that they said were pure.

More than 200 Green Berets, some wearing khaki, some with ribbons of valor on polyester, gathered last week at a motel in the Washington suburb of Arlington, Va., to discuss a world where right and wrong, black and white still exist without all those grays.

They reminisced about good wars past — about the clear-cut battles that John Wayne fought in "The Green Berets," the Vietnam War movie that painted U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia as a confrontation between good guys and bad guys.

"We feel that our service in Vietnam was very honorable," said Gen. Jack Mackmull, who trains the Green Berets in North Carolina. "We're not spooky or clandestine. We're straightforward military guys."

The men the Army officially calls Special Forces paid their own way to Washington to share the camaraderie that grows out of training in the swamp and believing in the Cause. They gathered to tell each other that what they've done and what they will do is good.

"Sure, we did our share of fighting," said Joe Dietrich, president of Chapter XI of the Special Forces Association and host of the convention. "But our real mission was teaching — not killing. We're a military Peace Corps in a way."

Unlike the years of the Vietnam war, when college students publicly excoriated the Special Forces as silent killers in an obscene struggle, there were no dissenters last week when the Green Berets preached about their mission — aiding "indigenous populations" that are too weak to help themselves.

Elitism. The Green Berets like this word. They see themselves as professional soldiers in an Army in which professionalism has been knocked aside. Much of the convention was dedicated to discussing how special the Special Forces really are. Underlying the elitism is a barely disguised contempt for the all-volunteer Army.

"I came in (to the Army) with the intent of going into Special Forces," said 21-year-old Mark Johnson.

"If I have to go (into combat), I'll be confident I'll come back. Half the people in the Army will be heading for the Canadian border," Johnson said.

Force Reductions

When war does come, however, the soldiers here said they worry whether there will be Green Berets left to fight in it. The Pentagon last October told the 1,000-strong 7th Group of the Special Forces at Fort Bragg, N.C., to expect a troop reduction of 700 men.

But with the Special Forces units in the Army (a total of 5,000 troops) turning away applicants, the soldiers at the convention said it was hard for them to understand why they are facing a force reduction.

Particularly since they say the world around them is going to hell.

"We don't have a strategic foreign policy," said Mr. Dietrich. "To use a hackneyed phrase, we'd do well to win the hearts and minds of the people of Latin America. And that goes for the Middle East, Africa and Asia."

Earlier this week, the Berets went to John F. Kennedy's grave in Arlington National Cemetery to place a wreath that was shaped like a beret.

"For some guys, it's the John Wayne thing," said Earle Prior, a reservist from Baltimore. "But most of us have a soft place in our hearts for Kennedy and what he did for us. He's the man who gave us the beret. He gave us the go-ahead when the regular Army would have squelched it."

At the Sixth Annual Green Berets Convention, there were soldiers who were 16 years old when the Vietnam War ended. For them, Kennedy and the war are history, not memories.

The reservists and those who did fight in Vietnam said they are weary of America's revisionist condemnation of the Vietnam involvement.

Angry at Army

"The problem we're getting as far as Vietnam goes is that the American people want us to apologize," said Richard Dioguardi, a former Green Beret who was paid for giving technical advice to the makers of "The Deerhunter," another Vietnam War film. "We didn't handle it wrong . . . we were handled wrong."

The Army handled the war wrong, the Green Berets conventioneers said, because it didn't try to win the war. The media compounded the problem, the soldiers argued, because they were preoccupied with storybook war.

Jerry Gleason, a Green Beret for 18 of his 41 years, has been a medic in Thailand, Vietnam, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Colombia, Costa Rica and Panama. He said his job is to "get down to the personal level."

Taught to Win

"The papers were full of silent killers, combat, commandos," said Mr. Dietrich. "Our real mission was civic action — sanitation, building bridges, draining swamps, giving medical care, overcoming witch doctors."

Many Green Berets said this week they cannot understand why so many citizens and politicians in the country doubt the military's ability to know right from wrong.

"Whenever this country commits military forces, we've got to win!" said Mr. Dietrich. "We are taught to do this from Little League on. Then we were in a situation in which we couldn't win."

He said that when the Green Berets came home from Vietnam they were "treated as if we were animals in the zoo."

Regulators in U.S. Clash On Nuclear-Leak Control

By Molly Ivins

TUCSON, Ariz., July 8 (NYT) — The Arizona Atomic Energy Commission, pressured by federal regulators whom it at first ignored, is moving to close a manufacturing plant that has contaminated a school kitchen and an old people's center with radioactive material.

Victor Gilinksy, a member of the federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission, sees in the case questions about the adequacy of state regulation of nuclear materials. "The NRC," he said, "will have to take a hard look to see whether the state agreements program is working properly."

Twenty-five states have agreements with the NRC giving them responsibility to oversee industries that use radioactive materials. The NRC cannot shut a plant on its own; it can only use its "powers of persuasion." In the Arizona case, those powers finally convinced the governor to accept its recommendation that the plant be closed.

At the center of the dispute is a plant run by American Atomics Corp., which uses tritium, a gaseous, radioactive hydrogen isotope, in signs and digital watches. That tritium has escaped is not disputed. But the firm is challenging a shutdown. Peter Biehl, its president, says that "we represent no significant health hazard." He attributes his problems to eager regulators and politicians playing on public fears brought on by the accident at Three Mile Island.

The danger posed by tritium is a matter of dispute. Some scientists say it is especially dangerous, even though it emits relatively low-level radiation, because it combines easily with body fluids and has the potential of altering cells to cause cancer and genetic mutations. But other experts say that no biological damage from tritium has been proved.

The Arizona agency knew of large losses of tritium from the plant as early as last summer. At one point it found that the plant accidentally emitted a puff of tritium 10 times the normal daily release — and failed to report it, as required by law. The data were sent to Donald Gilbert, the state agency's director; he said recently that he had considered the tritium problem "no big deal."

Several members of the Arizona agency learned about the tritium reports only last March — when Mr. Gilbert resigned under pressure — and then began to look more carefully at the plant. Tests in May at nearby Tucson Unified School showed a tritium level in foods more than twice the permitted maximum; the school board closed the kitchen. High levels also prompted the closings of a kitchen at a senior-citizen center and of a nearby swimming pool.

American Atomics was regularly losing about 25 percent of its radioactive material, according to estimates by the NRC. Based on tests' findings, the commission on June 4 recommended that the plant be closed.

Gov. Bruce Babbitt rejected that, saying he thought there was no immediate danger. The NRC's Mr. Gilinsky says he cannot recall an instance in which a state ignored such a recommendation. But on June 14, Gov. Babbitt was persuaded by officials in Washington that the plant should be closed. Still, he rejected the NRC's criticism of Arizona regulators, accusing the NRC of failing to tell the state how serious the problems were.

On June 15, the state agency suspended the company's permit to use tritium. Hearings on a permanent revocation of the American Atomics' overall license will probably continue into August.

Said the firm's Mr. Biehl, "I see no way we can win unless or until we can get into the courts. This whole process is so highly politicized. Here's a commission appointed by the governor who has certainly made his position on this clear."

U.S. Marine Recruits Claim Instructors Assaulted Them

SAN DIEGO, July 8 (UPI) — Three Marine Corps drill instructors roused 116 privates from their barracks last month and slapped, kicked and punched them, recruits at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot in San Diego have charged.

Not all were allegedly attacked, spokesman Lt. Col. Michael Sweeney said yesterday, and none of the injuries was serious. Another drill instructor was accused of not reporting the incident, Col. Sweeney said. A preliminary probe has found enough evidence to justify a formal investigation, he added.

The alleged attack occured June 26 at about 1:30 a.m. at Camp Pendleton. The recruits were assigned to platoons of the depot's 3rd Recruit Training Battalion, but had been moved to the Camp Pendleton, in northern San Diego County, for weapons instructions during their basic training.

The recruits said the three drill instructors entered their barracks, "woke them up and began punching, kicking and slapping them," Col. Sweeney said. "As I understand it, they went in and just called out certain privates and assaulted them," Col. Sweeney said. "That's the allegation. It went on for about 30 minutes."

He said that photographs were taken of two injured recruits, one who suffered a split lip and another whose tooth was chipped. "Nobody was really hurt," he said. "But the implications of what the drill instructors did is serious." In a prepared statement, the Corps added that "they are also alleged to have communicated threats and been drunk and disorderly."

Col. Sweeney said the matter was brought to the attention of authorities when a recruit filed a complaint last week. All 116 recruits were subsequently interviewed, and several of them joined the complaint, he said.

U.S. Postpones F-5s for Egypt, But to Sell F-4s

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, July 8 — The United States has postponed the proposed sale to Egypt of 50 F-5 fighter attack aircraft, apparently because Saudi Arabia has withdrawn a promise to pick up the bill, but will go ahead with the sale of 35 F-4s from U.S. Air Force units, the Defense Deparetment has announced.

Early last year the Saudis agreed to buy the F-5 Phantoms for Egypt but pulled out of the deal after the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty was concluded.

On the F-4s, a spokesman said that the Pentagon formally notified Congress today of the intent to sell 35 of the planes to Egypt at a cost of $594 million.

This will be the first U.S. sale of Phantom jets to Egypt.

Memorial by Brezhnev

MOSCOW, July 8 (AP) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev visited the Crimean city of Sevastor yesterday to honor the memory of Red Army troops who died in recapturing the naval port from Nazi German forces 35 years ago, Tass reported.

U.S. Monitors Apparent Atom Blast by Russia

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP) — The Soviet Union apparently has conducted an underground nuclear explosion in the Semipalatinsk test area in southwest Siberia, the Energy Department reported yesterday.

A department spokesman, Jim Cannon, said the U.S. atomic detection system recorded seismic signals at 11:47 p.m. Friday. He said that it was government policy not to disclose information on the strength of the explosion.

The Washington Post reported on June 28 that the Russians were thought to have violated a 5-year-old agreement with the United States in an underground test on June 22.

That test reportedly exceeded the 150-kiloton limit stipulated in the threshold test-ban treaty, which was signed in 1974 but never went into effect because of continuing talks on a total ban on underground nuclear tests. Both countries, however, indicated their intention of respecting the limit.

Spanish Treasure Found off Florida

KEY WEST, Fla., July 8 (AP) — An American treasure hunter, Mel Fisher, says that salvage crews have discovered the stern anchor from a Spanish galleon about 60 kilometers west of here and have pulled up a large gold chain and several gold bars.

"It's getting real exciting," Mr. Fisher said. "We've found what's probably the biggest gold chain ever. It's 10 pounds of pure gold and about seven feet in circumference."

Mr. Fisher, who has been seeking the wreck since 1971, speculated that links of the chain were used for money by officers of the ship, which sank in the Gulf of Mexico in 1622 during a hurricane.

City Invites Former Residents for Visit

x-Berlin Jews Make Emotional Return

By Ellen Leritz

ERLIN (NYT) — Inge tschkron, now an Israeli, had a ful reunion with the Berlin nan who hid her in a back room saved her life. Ruth Abraham, ew Yorker, wept when she saw house where the Nazi secret po- arrested her sister before send- her to her death in a gas cham-

motional scenes like these ked the visit here last month of former Berliners, all Jews, who Nazi terror or survived in hid- or in camps.

he anniversary visit was part of)-year-old city government pro- m to invite victims to return to places of their youth and see at has become of their home, the ner German capital, now divid- between East and West Germa- "It is not a homecoming," a vis- said, "but you might call it a t in search of times lost."

West Berlin began the program h considerable trepidation, a ernment aide said, but since its dest beginnings in 1969 the ject, which now costs the city re than $1 million annually to , has proved increasingly suc- sful.

So far, 8,600 former Berliners e made one-week visits, with 00 more expected by the end of the year. About 15,000 have registered for future trips. About two-thirds of the visitors have been given the trips with all expenses paid, while others paid for transportation.

"Berlin is the only place in Germany that runs this sort of program for its former citizens, and I think it is great," said Frederick Lachmann, a Berlin-born New Yorker who used to be a newspaper reporter and is now an editor of the Encyclopedia Judaica. "I don't believe in collective guilt," Mr. Lachmann said, "but I do believe in continuing responsibility."

He said that when he became an U.S. citizen years ago he felt he was becoming concerned with America's racial problems, although he had never been personally involved. "In that same sense the Germans of today have inherited the burdens of the past," he said, adding that he was gratified to see that Berliners, both city administrators and the public, shared his belief and were facing the problem.

Before the Nazi period Berlin was the home of the largest Jewish community on German soil, with more than 170,000 members. West Berlin's Jewish community has now grown to almost 6,600, the largest Jewish group in West Germany, with a steady trickle of emigrants from the Soviet Union and other Soviet-bloc countries.

The goodwill program was the creation of a former mayor, Klaus Schutz, who sought to regain old friends for the city, isolated 110 miles within East Germany. The former mayor has since been appointed West German ambassador to Israel.

An Israeli visitor said she enjoyed the hospitality but feared the public might resent the program. "After all, these visits cost a lot of money," she said.

Mrs. Abraham, the New Yorker, said she had had a different experience. Standing at the entrance to her sister's former house, she said she struck up a conversation with a young man, apparently a tenant. "He asked me about the old times and the origins of anti-Semitism, and then he offered to take me around and show me the sights of West Berlin," she said.

Miss Deutschkron, who survived the war and Nazi terror in Berlin, pointed fondly to 80-year-old Emma Gunz, who saved her life and that of her mother 40 years ago. " 'Don't let the Nazis catch you,' Emma said to my mother and myself," she recounted. "Then she took both of us in and hid us in her apartment."

FAA Hopes DC-10s Will Fly This Week

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, July 8 (NYT) — In a move aimed at clearing the way for resumption of DC-10 flights in the United States this week, the Federal Aviation Administration has ordered the most thorough inspections yet of the planes' underwing pylons.

The eight domestic airlines that own the jumbo jets, which were grounded 12 days after the crash of a DC-10 in Chicago May 25, are beginning the inspections with FAA supervisors looking on. The disaster cost the lives of 273 persons, the highest toll ever recorded in a domestic air accident.

Officials close to the situation said they were optimistic that the last technical issues could be finally resolved in time for flights to resume this week.

"Other inspections — and even design changes — could be required before the planes fly again, however," the announcement of the inspections said. "FAA Administrator Langhorne Bond hopes to reach that decision during the coming week, once analysis of the DC-10 slats is complete."

The crash that has kept the domestic fleet of 138 planes grounded, at a cost to the industry of about $2.5 million a day, involved an American Airlines DC-10 that had just taken off from Chicago's O'Hare International Airport on the way to Los Angeles.

Investigators generally agree that the plane became uncontrollable because, after the pylon broke off, the left-wing slats retracted and the amount of lift to the left wing dropped. The right-wing slats remained deployed, providing normal lift. Slats, which are flaps that move forward and down from the front of a wing, contribute great lift at low takeoff speeds. The difference in lift between the two wings was aggravated because the normal thrust of the right engine was no longer being counterbalanced.

It is also the consensus of the experts that the pylon ripped away because it had been damaged by use of a questionable maintenance procedure when removed from the plane to modify a pylon component. The theory now is with proper maintenance and repeated inspections, a repetition of the Chicago tragedy can be averted.

Foreign airlines, which own another 137 of the McDonnell Douglas-built DC-10s, voluntarily went along with the grounding order when it was first issued. But most of them were returned to service late last month. The foreign craft are still barred from this country, however, and their owners have been protesting vehemently.

Safety specialists deemed it significant that Mr. Bond conditioned his timing of a decision to end the grounding on completion of analysis of the DC-10 slat system. A series of tests have been run in on-the-ground simulators showing that the crew can overcome the effect of asymmetrical slats except at very low takeoff speeds. A few final tests still must be run.

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Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Monday, July 9, 1979

The Reinventing of Carter

There is plenty of mystery all right about the president's Camp David sojourn, especially if you concede that all mystery lies at least in part in the eye of the beholder — so that whoever proclaims himself to be mystified, is. But more than subjectivity is at play. There are real mysteries, too. The circumstances and considerations that led the president to cancel his energy speech so summarily and to emit only Delphic signals for a couple of days and to engage in this unexpected summer retreat with its unknown agenda and elusive timetable and now its stream of visitors — none of these things has been sufficiently explained, either by those who are in a position to explain them or by those who aren't but usually don't let that get in the way.

So, first off, let us stipulate mystery. Having done so, it is possible to move smartly along to reckless speculation. You don't have to be some kind of reader of entrails, after all, to know — it is no mystery — the following things: that Jimmy Carter's presidency had reached some sort of political nadir by early July, that the politics were terrible and the economic prognoses worse, that the energy disaster represented the heart but not the whole of it, and that the people and institutions (public and private) that make up the society seemed to be coming apart in a mean, scared, explosive way. It was in this context that the president first undertook to deliver an energy message on television last Thursday night — and then without a word of explanation canceled it. If, as both inference and some information strongly suggest, he did so because he believed a business-as-usual energy pronouncement (it would have been his third) was utterly inadequate to the situation and only marginally related to the larger problems facing him and the government, then he did something exceedingly wise.

* * *

People like to talk about the politics concerning a president as if this were something separate from his governmental life, a kind of dread deadline by which he must make things A-OK or go down to ignominious defeat with all the rest of us watching. That's not it. A president's political strength is inseparable from his ability to govern, each feeds directly into the other and depends on it. For this reason political considerations, so often dismissed as self-seeking or crass in the context of national turmoil, deserve to be prime in the president's thinking just now, as they reportedly are. The 1980 election is not the question — in fact it will be moot if another prior question is not addressed first. How does Mr. Carter re-establish his all-but-disintegrated political authority? How does he recreate that peculiar combination of personal, political and institutional strengths that is the force of the office?

* * *

Not by formulating another one of those partial, accident-prone energy responses; not by coming on the air and telling the nation "I told you so," not by putting forward a checklist of accomplishments that people are meant to view as an alternative to the reality they live in and perceive. Mr. Carter presumably saw the inadequacy of these responses. And he also saw the dimension of the trouble: huge. He evidently recognized one of those moments when you take the lesser, pinprick risks and sustain the lesser, pinprick complaints in order to call a halt, re-examine everything — radically — and not be hurried or deflected.

The result is that they are apparently reinventing the Carter administration at Camp David, or trying to. The thought seems to be that, unless there can be a restoration of political authority and confidence in the White House, there is not going to be an improvement in the public mood — its self-confidence and generosity and willingness to do tough things — with or without more gasoline. The president is also said to be determined to try to find the way to use his office to bring the warring elements of the political-social-economic scene into at least some common appreciation of national danger and national needs.

That, not merely working out yet another list of energy priorities to try (unsuccessfully) to impose from on high, is what he should be doing. No one can look at this indisputably odd event and be wholly reassured. And no one can look at the disarray that drove Mr. Carter and his small company to the Catoctins during the weekend and feel only sympathy. It's not as if the administration's own mistakes and follies had not had plenty to do with the way things now are for them and everyone else. But the president seems willing to acknowledge and deal with this, and to try to do so in a way that will get the country's half-dry, rasping social engine going again.

If that is in fact what the mystery portends, Mr. Carter will have been undertaking an act of political courage as admirable as it is rare.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Smile While Skylab Falls

What should you do to avoid getting clunked on the head when big chunks of Skylab fall to the Earth this week? Buy a gaily colored hardhat and enrich your local souvenir merchant? Head for the hills? Crouch on the east side of a mountain to gain some protection against pieces approaching from the west? Seek refuge in Canada north of about 50 degrees latitude, safely outside Skylab's orbital path?

The answer is, almost certainly, not to do anything. The odds that a particular individual will be hit are so slim — 1 in 600 billion — that virtually any action taken to gain safety, even rushing home to hide in the basement, is probably more risky than doing nothing at all. So just go about your business, as we shall, with a little nervous smile.

Still, the fall of Skylab is being followed with fascination. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has been inundated with calls. An enterprising newspaper in California is offering Skylab insurance policies to its subscribers. Villagers in south India are fleeing their homes for supposedly safer ground. A world that has recently seen several other technological marvels fail seems prepared for the worst. No doubt there will be a dozen books published on the event within weeks of its splashdown-crashdown, lots of material for scholars of crowd psychology — and jokes about the accident, assuming no one dies.

* * *

Yet Skylab's fall is no accident. Space officials knew from the beginning that it would eventually disintegrate and spew metal on the Earth, most likely over the oceans or uninhabited land areas that cover most of the planet's surface. They deemed the risk of hitting anyone so small as to be acceptable: many still feel that way.

If Skylab were simply a useless hunk of metal, then virtually no risk would be tolerable. Civilized people do not throw rocks from tall buildings even if the odds are good that no one will be hit. But Skylab and the three astronaut crews that visited it for long periods have provided important new information about the sun, the Earth's resources as seen from space and man's ability to function in space. All this new knowledge may eventually benefit everyone, so surely some risk was worth taking.

* * *

The issue, however, was never Skylab or no Skylab; it was whether to equip Skylab with rockets that could guide it down safely. NASA rejected such rockets because they would have cost extra millions when the budget was strained. The rockets also would have delayed the launching, taken up space and weight that could otherwise be used for experiments and posed a risk to the astronauts who would have to work alongside the propellant. (These are arguments we'll be hearing again and again if things go badly wrong.) So NASA elected to live with the risk — initially calculated at 1 chance in 55 that someone in the world would be injured by Skylab debris, but then reduced to 1 in 120 and now about 1 in 152.

With hindsight, it seems likely that NASA made a poor bet. The cost of various unsuccessful efforts to rescue Skylab and of preparing for its demise will doubtless exceed the saved cost of the guidance rockets. And if Skylab does hit something, there will be damage claims and hell to pay. It is true that thousands of space objects have already fallen back to Earth without causing damage, and that hordes of meteorites strike our planet each year and almost never hit anyone. But the odds that Skylab won't injure anybody aren't all that comforting. By eliminating those important guidance rockets, penny-wise NASA started a game of Russian roulette. Even if no one is hurt, the United States loses.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

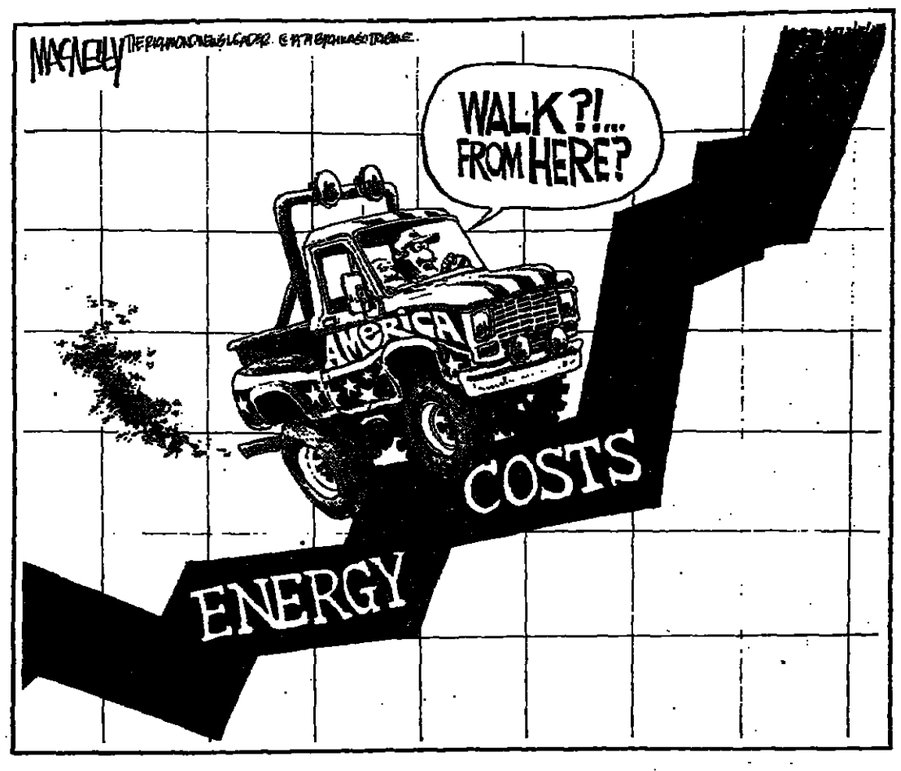
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
July 9, 1904

PARIS — The visitors at the toy show yesterday were predominantly from the strenuously industrial class, those modest workers who only occasionally leave their workrooms for an event of holiday and display. The few members of the leisure class there must have thought: "These are the people who make the wonderful things we see in shop windows, and whom we scarcely ever see." The toy exhibits are varied: the present being wartime, the man who gives realistic exhibitions with submarine torpedoes and destroys a battleship every three minutes is continually surrounded by a perspiring crowd.

Fifty Years Ago
July 9, 1929

WASHINGTON — Fortification of every important American city against possible air attack in wartime has been recommended to James W. Good, Secretary of War, in a rearmament program of the General Staff of the Army. The Army is to ask $13 million for the five-year project. The plan is predicated on the theory that another war would be fought largely in the air. A nation would be exposed to attack in any vital point, unless prepared to fight off airplanes. The anti-aircraft guns will use electricity and automatic range finders to shoot down airplanes moving 100 miles per hour and more.



Right Swings its Clu For SALT-2 Hearin

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The Senate starts its formal committee consideration of the SALT-2 strategic-arms treaty with the Soviet Union today, and, so far as one can tell, most of the senators advocating and opposing the treaty are approaching the issue with the seriousness it deserves.

But there are some people who would like to substitute a blackjack for a persuasive argument to kill the treaty. Their threat to the senators who must weigh this decision is, quite literally: Vote right or we will knock you out.

The New Report, a political newsletter published by Richard Viguerie, the conservative direct-mail specialist, and edited by Morton Blackwell, is an example of the shillelagh school of SALT debate.

"A growing number of conservative political activists," they write in their latest issue, "now see the SALT-2 fight as the key to defeating liberals in the 1980 elections. The 1978 election saw the defeat of eight U.S. senators who had voted for the Panama Canal treaty. (Aside: It also saw the re-elec of seven senators who had v for those treaties and the defe two anti-treaty incumbents, point Blackwell understand does not mention.)

"Conservatives believe that SALT-2 treaty vote will provide even larger crop of liberal scalp 1980. Whether the treaty is stop in the Senate or not, those sena who vote for it are in for a shock if they believe this issue blow over before next year's maries and general election.

"Conservative preparations this battle are nothing less massive," Blackwell and Vigu wrote. "On June 14, several servative movement leaders vealed at a news conference of the steps they are taking to SALT-2.

"Their announcements s conservatives learned some les in the Panama Canal battle. Po cal impact, not an elaborate ment about missile megatons was the main thrust. . . ."

Carrot and Stick

In outlining their planned rot and stick" approach to senators — an approach seemed weighted to the 2-by-4 mule-training school of educati psychology — Blackwell said no less than nine of the "top po cal experts of the conserva movement" had committed t talents to the defeat of any SAL supporter.

One of them, Paul Weyrich, of the ironically named Commit for the Survival of a Free Congr is quoted as having said the "pr goal is to recruit anti-SALT-2 mary and general-election op nents for senators who are wa ing on this treaty." Weyrich observed that "an effective th to their re-elections has a way convincing senators to vote right

Is this anything more than w the Kennedys liked to call "ha nosed" politics? I think it is. arms-control treaty vote is argua the most important foreign-pol question to come before the C gress in this decade. It deserves honest, informed and unforced b judgment of every senator. W the critics of SALT are certai entitled to — and are having their opportunity to build th case, they discredit their own ar ments when they talk in shou threats.

I know Richard Viguerie a Paul Weyrich as vigorous politi partisans, but they — like their posite numbers on the left — proach this question with an id logical fervor that makes me skep cal about the quality of their o judgments. The billboard that newsletter says Terry Dolan, cha man of the National Conservati Political Action Committee, planning to use against Se George McGovern (D-S.D.), one those up for re-election next year, a disgrace to political debate.

According to Blackwell's a Viguerie's description, it "sho McGovern handing a Soviet offic a box full of missiles labeled SAL 2 and reads, 'McGovern sells o the U.S. . . . again! If McGover wins, you lose.'"

Old Tactics

What the New Right is doing not that new at all. Back in 194 the club was in other hands. Se Robert Taft (R-Ohio) had oppose the Truman administration and le the unsuccessful fight against th North Atlantic treaty. The admini tration, working with organize labor, set out to purge Bob Taf recruiting a popular Ohio Demo cratic officeholder, "Jumping Joe Ferguson, as the unlikely instru ment of its retaliatory policy. Tru man sent no less a personage tha Averell Harriman, then his speci assistant, to the AFL convention i 1950 to charge that if Congress ha followed Taft's lead, "Communis objectives would thereby have bee furthered."

It was demagoguery then and i is demagoguery now, when th same charge comes from the othe side of the political fence. Taft re plied that he thought the people o Ohio "want an independen Congress," not a senator who "knuckles under" to the dictates o "a president or a Political Actio Committee." That November, he beat Joe Ferguson by 431,184 votes.

I don't know what my young friends in the New Right think of Bob Taft. But there's a monument to him on Capitol Hill, which is more that can be said for the kind of senator who would let himself be intimidated by their threats.

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America's Uncertain Image Abroad

By Joseph J. Sisco

WASHINGTON — Twenty-five years in the State Department, half each under the Democrats and Republicans, makes one cautious about sweeping generalizations regarding American foreign policy. One is not given to strong partisanship or suddenly to becoming giddy with irresponsibility.

It is not surprising, therefore, to hear a friend say, after listening to a recent speech of mine assessing the Carter administration's record in foreign affairs, that this observer had left the State Department but the State Department had not left him. So be it.

Nevertheless, it is my intention here to address a central question heard most frequently on campuses, in business circles and among well-informed citizen groups. Why are we projecting an uncertain image abroad?

It could be argued that this question should not arise at all. To be sure, there has been a major setback in Iran, relations with Saudi Arabia are strained, Soviet-Cuban advances in the Horn of Africa and the Gulf are of concern, and the Soviet Union's military strength grows unabated.

Solid Record

On the other hand, the Carter administration record is solid: the lifting of the Turkish embargo, the Panama treaty, firm support of the NATO, resumption of relations with China, the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, the trade liberalization agreement and the strategic arms treaty. And above all, no Americans are fighting abroad. Why then the uncertainty in light of these accomplishments?

First, the world environment has changed, and not for the better. Power is more diffused, and the United States and the Soviet Union are less able to control and manage developments either in volatile Third World areas or within their own alliances.

The United States has moved from atomic supremacy to rough nuclear equilibrium accompanied by fears of becoming inferior to the Russians by the early 1980s unless we strengthen our defenses and refurbish our technological superiority. Moreover, control over our economic development has been mortgaged to the OPEC countries.

There was a time when we could overwhelm these global issues by our preponderant strength. We can no longer do so, and there is the added irony that too often we cannot get at serious problems in time to do anything effective about them. The increasingly complex, interdependent world we live in generates a deep yearning for forceful policies, yet there are no simple clear-cut answers.

This does not mean we have become a second-class power, nor that this more limited view of our capacity should be accepted with resignation. Skepticism has become a predominant American mood, and we have become a questioning superpower, more uncertain about our role of leadership, and seeking to distinguish the vital interests from the less important ones. We are in the midst of developing a policy of selective engagement in a more unpredictable world.

Second, America's strength abroad has been based in part on our demonstrated capacity to resolve our domestic issues. Our inability to deal sensibly with energy and our economy has shaken our friends overseas and has contributed to the picture of uncertainty.

We are looking inward. This renewed emphasis on domestic issues comes at a time when our well-being is being influenced even more by international developments than in the past. It would be a mistake to view this as a new isolationism; it is also part of our painful search for a new role.

Fragmentation

Third, there has developed, in the aftermath of the Vietnam War and Watergate, a profound fragmentation of the American political system. A resurgent Congress has enhanced sharply its involvement in foreign and security affairs, while authority within it has become more diluted.

Fragmentation is all the more inexplicable to our allies abroad since there is a Democratic president dealing with a Democratic Congress. President Carter is nominal head at a time when the Democratic Party's traditional positions on federal involvement and expenditures, social programs and regulation does not reflect the pervasive mood of the country, which favors reduced government spending, lower taxes, and an answer to inflation.

Carter is between a crossfire — the historical pull of the dominant ideology of the Democratic Party and the mood of restraint. This, along with Carter's tendency to be more an arbiter than a conductor of our policy, has compounded difficulties for the administration.

The year 1980 will soon be upon us, and the American people will make a judgment at the polls on how seriously they view the situation in light of the alternative presented.

Joseph J. Sisco, undersecretary of state for political affairs from 1974 to 1976, is president of The American University in Washington. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Instead of a Bloodbath . . .

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — On Nov. 3, 1969, in a televised address justifying continuation of the war in Vietnam, Richard Nixon produced his "bloodbath" theory. A "precipitate" American withdrawal, he said, would permit the Communists to repeat the massacre that followed their takeover in North Vietnam in 1954, when "they murdered more than 50,000 people."

On April 30, 1970, Nixon repeated this charge, but raised to "hundreds of thousands" the number of North Vietnamese who had supposedly been murdered in 1954. At a news conference a week later (May 8), he said that an American withdrawal would "allow the enemy to come into Vietnam and massacre the civilians there by the millions, as they would."

Among others, I repeatedly protested at the time that these predictions had no valid historical basis, and that to invoke such emotional arguments tended both to justify continuing the war and to make it more difficult for almost any compromise settlement to be worked out or be supported by the American people.

No Vindication

Four years after the last American helicopter fled the roof of the embassy in Saigon, there has been no "bloodbath" of reprisals and killings by the Communist government in Vietnam. But those of us who disputed Nixon's predictions have no right to consider ourselves vindicated. For instead of a bloodbath, there is a vast tide of human misery in Southeast Asia — hundreds of thousands of homeless persons in United Nations camps, perhaps as many more dead in flight, tens of thousands of the most pitiable forcibly repatriated to Cambodia, no one knows how many adrift on the high seas or wandering on the roads.

The main source of these refugees is Indochina — some from Laos, hundreds of thousands from Vietnam, a total of at least a million fleeing people since March, 1975. In May of this year, 65,000 refugees from Vietnam reached safety; probably as many died on the way. Former Sen. Dick Clark, President Carter's coordinator for refugee affairs, estimates that a million more may yet be forced to leave.

Perhaps as many as 80 percent of the Vietnamese refugees are ethnic Chinese. Apparently the Vietnamese government believes this hard-working, generally middle-class people will not fit into a Communist society. Hanoi not only is driving them out; it is forcing them to pay for the privilege of leaving — virtually confiscating their wealth and property, collecting hundreds of millions of dollars from people who are then sent to their fate in leaky boats with no certain destination. In many cases, overseas relatives have to send money to the government before it will let these persecuted Chinese have even such precarious passage out of the country.

It's true that the ethnic Chinese played a prominent part in the economic life of what used to be South Vietnam; but that is no excuse whatever for their mass expulsion. Nor is there any doubt that the Hanoi government is forcing that expulsion. As Clark put it in a recent interview:

"It's clear at this point that they're saying to the Chinese, 'Look, you either get out or go to new economic zones.' The passage is arranged and they leave. That's what's causing these enormous numbers."

Assistant Secretary of State Patricia Derian told a conference in Caracas last month that Vietnam "violates human rights consistently and systematically," creating "a new holocaust," in Southeast Asia. Since neither she nor Dick Clark can be considered apologists for the war, and both have shown considerable sensitivity to the problems of Third World countries, their testimony must be given great weight.

Activists Divided

Nevertheless, there appears to be something of a division among former peace activists as to whether Vietnam should be denounced and brought under moral opprobrium for its expulsion policy. There is no good reason for such a division.

Most Americans who supported the peace movement during the Indochina war were not proponents of a Communist victory, even though the Johnson administration — and, particularly, the Nixon administration — tried hard to make that equation. Most believed, instead, that the United States had no stake in a civil war that was not worth its human and material cost to this country and that could not justify so much violence and destruction in Vietnam.

Those Americans have no reason in logic or ethics not to condemn the terrible course of events in Vietnam today. Those who may have hoped for or expected something better of those who have come to power in that tragic country have even greater reason to speak out against these reprehensible violations of human rights and decency.

To its credit, the United States — despite outmoded refugee laws and a continuing lack of appropriated funds — has done more than any other nation to ease the tide of misery in Southeast Asia. That tide can only be turned, however, when Vietnam ceases its heartless, vicious policy of expulsion. The aroused opinion of the world will do more than anything else to halt what Vietnam has given us instead of a bloodbath.

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Letters

Other Israelis

William Claiborne's illuminating report (IHT, July 3) on Israel's Arab citizenry is, unfortunately, marred by several disturbing omissions. The article doesn't mention the Israeli government's suppression of the Arab Al-Ard Party, whose objective was to improve the status of the country's Arab inhabitants. That is why half of the Israeli Arab electorate casts its ballots for Rakah (the Israeli Communist Party).

Also, the assertion that the Israeli Arabs have prospered economically under the Israeli regime is most dubious, and is in no way supported by the facts. Israeli Arabs enjoy fewer educational benefits, government aid, job opportunities and health facilities than their Jewish compatriots. Israeli Arabs have been barred from the higher ranks of the civil service, the government (there has never been an Arab minister), and completely from the army.

Very few Arabs are enrolled in institutions of higher education although the Palestinians outside Israel, by ways of comparison, are the most educated and economically successful nationality of the Middle East.

The few well-educated Israeli Arabs tend to emigrate because the government provides practically no employment opportunities. Unhappily, the Israeli Arabs (and the inhabitants of the Occupied Territories) are the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" of the country. The situation is, thus, far worse than Mr. Claiborne suggested, and it is going to get worse before it gets better.

NICHOLAS MARSHI.
Geneva.

Omission

In F.W. O'Malley's letter "Tax Plan" (IHT, June 28), the complete definition of his "Proposition 14" was inadvertently omitted. His proposal is: "Cancel all income tax on renumeration paid by U.S. companies to Americans employed and resident overseas." The International Herald Tribune regrets the error.

Gallows Humor

The article by Kathleen Teltsch on Elie Wiesel's moral outrage regarding the plight of the Vietnamese boat people (IHT, June 27) is surely one of the best pieces of gallows humor to be published for some time.

That those who condoned the uprooting of a whole people from their ancestral homeland, and who have nothing to say about the almost daily bombing raids women and children are subjected to in their refugee camps, should now feel compassion for Vietnamese refugees is something I would have expected to read about not on Page 2 of your paper, but in Art Buchwald's column.

F. MORALES.
Palma de Mallorca, Spain.

Root as Racine

Although there are few men living today whom I respect more than Waverley Root, I cannot agree with his reason for not changing nationality (IHT, June 23-24). Mere translation of his name (Racine) would suffice to put him professionally in good company. An untranslatable name like Harington could give more cause for hesitation.

Lest those who *do* hesitate be lulled into a false sense of the ease with which French nationality may be acquired, let me warn them that after 20 years in France, three marriages to Frenchwomen, sole responsibility for the upbringing of four French sons, and almost two years of administrative effort in that direction, I have not yet succeeded in becoming French. But I keep trying, in spite of a name like Harington.

CONRAD HARINGTON.
Saillagouse, France.

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...ld Winter Forecast

...ipan Could Be Worst Hit ...y World's Fuel Shortage

...KYO, July 8 (NYT) — There ...io gas lines in Japan but gaso... prices have jumped four times ... April at Tokyo service sta... raising the price to around ... a gallon.

...orld oil shortages and higher ... *threaten to hit Japan hardest* ...ng big industrial nations, just ...ey did during the 1973 oil cri... There is already a shortage of ...sene, according to the Japanese ...e Ministry, and by the winter, ... the Japanese use this fuel to ... homes, supplies are expected ...e taut. "It's going to be a cold ...ter," one householder ...rked.

...e trade minister, Masumi ..., has pioneered an "energy-...ng" suit — a bush-jacket worn ...out a tie, and tan pants — ...h he wears at Cabinet meet... to bring home to the public ...erious potential shortage of oil ...e autumn, and the impending ...n prices.

...e price increases announced ...he Organization of Petroleum ...rting Countries last month ... effect on July 1. Supplies of ...l the new prices will arrive in ...n from early August, as the ...er trip from the Middle East ...s about a month.

Higher Import Bill

PEC price increases are expect... ...o add at least $7 billion to a ...l import bill of $24 billion, ...sting inflation of wholesale ...es to over 10 percent this fiscal ... — the highest inflation rate in ...e than five years.

...pan can live with the bigger ...rt bill because it started the ... with large balance of pay...ts surpluses. But these have ... been wiped out on current ac...t (trade plus services) and ...ners are therefore more con...ed about security of supply ... price.

...he question is whether we'll ... enough oil to keep our econo... going," a Japanese oil industry ...ce said. "Availability, not ...e, is the big issue."

...ie seven international "majors" ...cut supplies of oil to Japan sharply since the start of the new fiscal year on April 1. In the April-June quarter the international oil companies furnished only 2.34 million barrels a day compared to an average 3.7 million barrels a day in the preceding year, according to the *Asahi Shimbun daily.*

Caltex, Exxon, Gulf, Mobil, Shell, and British Petroleum all reduced shipments to Japan in the April-June period, during which Exxon and British Petroleum cut supplies by one third and one half, respectively.

Japanese companies moved rapidly to replace the lost supplies, increasing purchases by direct deals by about 460,000 barrels a day in April-June. But oil industry sources quoted by Asahi estimate that the *shortfall in supplies may steadily* widen during the rest of the year to March 31, 1980.

Mr. Esaki's ministry estimated Japanese supplies at 4.75 million barrels a day in the first quarter of the fiscal year, rising to 5.33 million barrels by the January-March quarter next year. But the oil industry estimates supplies in April-June at 4.39 million barrels, decreasing to 4.07 million barrels by the last quarter of the fiscal year.

Japanese experts thus foresee a potential Japanese shortfall by the end of this fiscal year of some 1.26 million barrels a day.

Premier Masayoshi Ohira yesterday sent Mr. Esaki the Middle East to seek direct oil supplies and to replace dwindling supplies of crude obtained via international oil companies. Mr. Esaki will visit Saudi Arabia, Iraq, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait to boost government-to-government contracts.

His trip is to shore up declining supplies for Japan, the second largest oil importer in the world after the United States, by setting the stage for detailed negotiations between officials later. Japan imports over 99 percent of its oil, which in turn accounts for over two-thirds of national energy supplies.

Saudi Arabia is Japan's largest oil supplier, accounting for about 30 percent of all crude oil imported in the last fiscal year, estimated at 4.66 million barrels a day.



Associated Press

Bob Shaw, a Manchester, N.H., service station owner, stands by his sign announcing gasoline sales by appointment only.

Gas Pump Lines Ignite U.S. Political Explosion

By Bill Billiter

WASHINGTON — Some are small groups picketing at gasoline stations.

Others are nationally based coalitions, growing larger daily and beginning to flex their muscles in testimony before Congress.

They have one thing in common: anger about gasoline shortages. Collectively, these gasoline protest groups are beginning to emerge as potentially strong political forces.

"People are beginning to react," said Ed Rothschild, research director of the Washington-based political action organization, Energy Action. "People are going to look to Congress, and they may vote them out."

Rich Pollock, director of Critical Mass Energy, a division of Ralph Nader's citizen action lobby in Washington, also predicts a growing political force based on the oil situation.

Presidential Issue

"I think energy will be the major issue in the presidential primaries," Mr. Pollock said. "I think the average consumer is incensed at being bilked at the gas pump. A consumer revolt against the oil companies is forming."

The potential strength of the consumer revolt shows up in national opinion surveys. A Gallup poll made in late April and early May found that 77 percent of all Americans believe that the gasoline shortage was deliberately brought about by the oil companies. Only 14 percent of those polled said they believed that a "real" gasoline shortage exists. (Nine percent said they had no opinion.)

Public disbelief that a genuine gasoline shortage exists continues despite regular exhortations to the contrary by the federal government. President Carter and Secretary of Energy James Schlesinger have said repeatedly that the oil companies have not contrived the shortage.

Mr. Carter and Mr. Schlesinger are the focus of much criticism from the gasoline protest groups. A continual theme of the protesters is that the Carter administration is working with the oil companies.

Rage in California

The gasoline protests at the grass-roots level started in California during the gasoline crunch in May.

Angry California motorists carried homemade signs with comments about Mr. Carter and the oil companies. Individual protesters began calling for group action.

Arline Mathews, 52, a Los Angeles artist and financial consultant who organized the 1973 national boycott of high-priced meat, heads an organization, American Consumers Together, that is distributing handbills outlining a proposed fight against the oil companies. The *fliers ask each recipient to make* five copies and mail them to family and friends. Mrs. Mathews' group advocates the boycotting of one oil company each month.

Shock in the East

In an interview, Mrs. Mathews said that the East Coast's shock at having gasoline lines has intensified national interest in her consumer protest.

She said her consumer organization more and more finds indications that citizens want a total overhaul of government, not just temporary remedies for gasoline shortages.

"We're seeing people concerned about government not being responsible," she said. "I hear a lot of people talking about not voting for any incumbent."

Mrs. Mathews thinks the public mood contains the same type of anger and frustration that resulted last year in the passage of Proposition 13, the tax-cutting amendment to the California constitution.

© *Los Angeles Times*

Sulphur Dioxide Atmopshere Reported on Io

Voyager-2 Poised for Probe of Jupiter and Its Moons

From Agency Dispatches

PASADENA, Calif., July 8 — The Voyager-2 space probe has sailed into Jupiter's territorial fields and begun readying itself for an intensive 90-hour reinvestigation of the planet and its archipelagolike string of moons.

The scheduled efforts included yesterday's long-distance television photography of the moon Ganymede and today's moving to within 133,524 miles of the moon Callisto.

Then, in rapid succession tomorrow morning, Voyager-2 will close to within 38,700 miles of Ganymede and within 127,900 miles of Europa; in the afternoon, it will move to within 350,000 miles of Amalthea, 404,135 miles (its closets approach) of Jupiter itself and 700,000 miles of Io, the planet's outermost moon.

Voyager project scientists reported Friday the discovery of an extremely tenuous sulfur dioxide atmosphere on Io, undoubtedly fed by Io's erupting volcanos.

Dr. Edward Stone of the California Institute of Technology, the project's chief scientist, said that the sulfur dioxide haze had been detected by the infrared sensors aboard Voyager-1, which flew through the Jovian system in March and discovered Io's volcanos. The haze of gas spreads out for great distances and may rise as high as 100 miles. But its density is only one 10-millionths of Earth's atmosphere.

First Discovery

This is the first discovery of an atmosphere, however slight, on any of Jupiter's four major satellites. The only other satellite in the solar system known to have an atmosphere is Titan, one of Saturn's moons. Its methane atmosphere is much more substantial than Io's.

Scientists did not detect Io's haze until they made a thorough analysis in recent weeks of Voyager-1's infrared data. Dr. Stone described those findings as Voyager-2, a twin 1,800-pound spacecraft, homed in for today's and tomorrow's rendezvous with the Jovian system. The mission is being directed by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory here for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

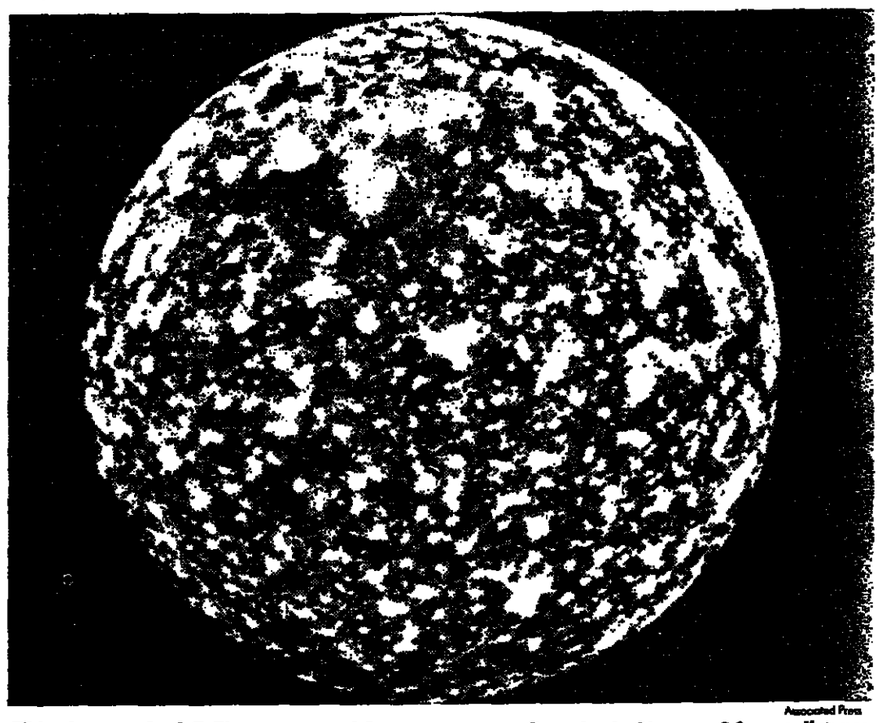
By Wednesday morning, Voyager-2 will have swept through the Jovian archipelago and be well on its way toward Saturn, the next stop in this spacecraft family's exploration of the outer planets.

The overwhelming success of Voyager-1 four months ago has had a major impact on Voyager-2. Project Manager Raymond Heacock said that the programs for Voyager-2's onboard computers had been almost wholly rewritten as a result of Voyager 1's discoveries.

When it was launched from Cape Canaveral almost two years ago, Voyager-2's computers carried what were basically standard operating instructions for its 11 scientific instruments and the various communications, engineering and housekeeping systems.

But after scientists got a glimpse of the images and information Voyager-1 had gathered, they threw out the stock programs and wrote new instructions for its twin. For example, Voyager-1's discovery of active volcanoes on Io has been hailed as a one of the more significant findings of the space age. Voyager-2 will be looking for more evidence of volcanic activity and taking time-lapse pictures of the spewing gases and ash from those discovered in March.

Unlike its predecessor, Voyager-2 will have encountered four of the five inner Jovian moons before it finally makes its closest approach to the planet. It will sail closer to the Ganymede and Europa than Voyager-1 did, and its television camera should be able to define details on the surfaces of those moons as small as six-tenths of a mile.



Associated Press

This photograph of Callisto, a moon of Jupiter, was made Saturday by Voyager-2 from a distance of about 675,000 miles. Scientists speculate that Callisto's surface is a mixture of ice and rock.

Prefer Renewable Energy

...nvironmentalists Oppose Synthetic Fuel

By Gladwin Hill

...OS ANGELES, July 8 (NYT) — ...The most conspicuous opposi... as the U.S. Congress moves ...ard on proposals for massive ...al subsidies for a crash pro... of synthetic fuel production is ... of the environmental commu...

...nvironmentalists have been ...ading for several years for a ...stantial federal subsidy for de...opment of "solar" energy in all ...orms — from sun power to tidal ...gy and twig-burning. Why the ...stance to government aid for ... innovations as coal gasifica... and liquefaction and oil shale ...elopment?

...he answers to this apparent ...tradiction, obtained from inter...ws and statements of environ...talists over the last several ...s, ranged from acute environ...tal apprehensions to blunt eco...ic scorn.

...e basic environmentalist tenet, ...expounded by Dr. Barry Com...er of Washington University in ... Louis, is that an inexorable ...sition is under way from limit...esource fuels, such as oil, gas ... coal, to "renewable" energy ...rces such as sun-power, geother... energy, wind, ocean currents ... heat and "biomass," the latent ...gy of plants. In this concept, ...renewable resources have only ...secondary interim role that ...uld be minimized both for the ...e of environmental quality and ...void long-term commitments of ...rdinate amounts of capital.

Conservation Cheaper

...a second tenet is that for the ...rt term, under the principle that ...enny saved is a penny earned, ... oil pinch can be alleviated far ...re effectively by systematic ener... conservation, in industry, homes ...d transportation, than by finding ... sources of conventional fuels. ...There is not much argument that ... transition to "inexhaustible" ...rces is inevitable. President ...ter has said that in 20 years the ...S. could be getting 25 percent of ...energy from the sun. The bone ...contention is the time scale for ... transition. How long should it ...e, what should the intermediate ...ps be, how much can the transi...n be speeded by spending mon... and where is money best ...plied?

..."Our objections to spending bil...ns on synthetic fuels are three-...d," said Denis Hayes, an energy ...earcher with the Worldwatch ...titute. "Large-scale coal technol... poses a lot of environmental ...oblems," ranging from tremen...us water consumption in the ...st, where water is scarce, to the ...mosphere's limited capacity for ...orbing carbon dioxide from coal ...mbustion.

..."Secondly, synthetic fuels would ...uire a massive capital invest...nt for facilities that would prob...y be obsolete before they could ... off," he said.

..."Finally," he continued, "the ...d of things we're proposing im... energy at costs comparable to ... at $15 to $17 a barrel. If $75 ...lion of public and private funds ...re to be invested to produce the ...ivalent of 2 million barrels of ...a day synthetically, as is being ...posed, the cost would be $32 to ... a barrel."

...The present congressional stampede of synthetic fuels seems to us like total chaos," commented John McCormick, a director of the Environmental Policy Center, a Washington lobbying group.

..."It's claimed that by 1995 we could be producing the oil equivalent of a million barrels a day in synthetic fuels," McCormick continued, "and they're using the analogy of World War II bomber production. But that was a technology we already knew. We just had to *multiply existing production facilities.* In synthetic fuels we're still working with virtually bench-scale models. We aren't prepared for a quantum jump in scope."

The *Scientists' Institute for Public* Information has strong misgivings about the health hazards related to the production of synthetic fuel.

"One of the things the institute has been most concerned with is cancer," said the institute's information director, Fred Jerome. "The institute published a study in 1976 indicating that in processes relating to gasifying and liquefaction of coal, the incidence of all kinds of cancer among workers may be over 30 times normal rates. Since then there have been at least three studies either tending to support that finding or producing no contradictory evidence."

Therefore, while the government's position has been that in the solar transition the "hard energy path" of conventional fuels should have precedence in emphasis over the "soft path" of renewable sources, leading environmental spokesmen see crash synthetic fuel proposals as a needless and undesirable detour.

Gonzalez's Image of Socialist Spain

By James M. Markham

MADRID, July 8 (NYT) — A 37-year-old politician named Felipe Gonzalez is a key man in the struggle now on for control of the Spanish left.

Old beyond his years — he chain-smokes and suffers from ulcers — the handsome, shaggy-haired Mr. Gonzalez stunned the Socialist Workers Party, and the nation, two months ago by abruptly resigning as the party's secretary-general.

With about 30 percent of the popular vote, the Socialists are Spain's largest party after Premier Adolfo Suarez's Union of the Democratic Center.

At one level, the dispute that split the Socialists at their 28th congress in May arose from Gonzalez's unwillingness to accept a definition, voted by a majority of delegates, calling the organization *Marxist.*

"Socialism, and this is my personal opinion," said Mr. Gonzalez in an interview, "embraces areas of thought more ample than Marxism itself. There are Christians active in socialism, there are people who feel social democratic, there are people who do not feel themselves Marxists who are in the party."

But at a more pragmatic level, Mr. Gonzalez and his allies are at odds with fellow Socialists who believe that an electoral alliance with Spain's small Communist Party is inevitable, even desirable. Having watched the French Socialist Party *thwarted by its quarrel-ridden,* now-moribund pact with the Communists, Mr. Gonzalez wants to steer his 100-year-old party into what he calls an "autonomous" program that will enable it to win over a majority of voters "without alliances of any kind."

The lines are now being drawn for a special party congress in late September that will deal with the questions of the party's ideology and its leadership. Should the radicals prevail again, the Communist Party of Santiago Carrillo will have one of its most promising opportunities for growth since the death of *Franco in 1975. But, as his partisans* see it, a triumphal return by could make the Spanish Socialists the first in Latin Europe to escap Mr. Gonzalez from the "Marxist ghetto" that has condemned them to long stretches in the opposition.

Conversing in the party's headquarters in north Madrid, the affable Mr. Gonzalez likened his surprise resignation to the action of a peasant who puts olive oil on green figs to ripen them at market time.

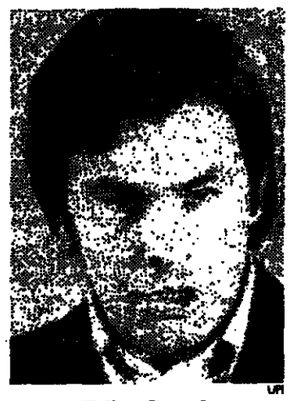
"We are in the process of rapid maturation," he said. "A little olive oil is needed to hasten our maturity. Our party is just coming out of clandestinity, out of illegality. Other European parties have matured their programs during years of freedom and discussion."

He attributed the explosion at the May party congress in part to this legacy.

"After 40 years of Francoism — 40 years that were officially justified by 'anti-Marxism' — it is logical that there should be a certain psychology of shock with the dictatorship, which gets support in Marxism," he said. "Marxism is seen to be antidictatorial, anticapitalist."

But, he said, the Socialists must make their message match the realities of post-Franco Spain.

"In our country, 26 million people vote, of whom only 13 million are considered the active population," he said. "And of those 13 *million, there are 4 million who are* self-employed, leaving 9 million who are salaried, paid with an envelope. Many of these 9 million people are not, culturally speaking, 'working class.' This has to be kept in mind by a Socialist program, which has to embrace a certain ideological diversity."



UPI

Felipe Gonzalez

Obituaries

Michael Wilding, British Film Star

CHICHESTER, England, July 8 (UPI) — Actor Michael Wilding, 66, died in a hospital here today. Police said that his death resulted from injury in a fall at his home yesterday.

Mr. Wilding was the second husband of actress Elizabeth Taylor. A son by Miss Taylor, Michael Jr., rushed to his father's hospital bedside early today but found him unconscious. He immediately telephoned his mother.

"Mr. Wilding suffered concussion in the fall and was unconscious when he arrived," a hospital spokesman said today. "He was here for twelve hours and never regained consciousness."

Mr. Wilding became famous with such screen hits as "Spring in Park Lane" and "Maytime in Mayfair." The last of his four wives, actress Margaret Leighton, died three years ago of multiple sclerosis.

Matinee Idol

Tall, slim and elegant, Mr. Wilding was one of the last of Britain's matinee idols. He recently told a reporter in London: "In the old days, I'd have been mobbed if I'd walked along that pavement. Now, I suppose, if they've heard of me at all it's because I was married to Liz Taylor."

Mr. Wilding and Miss Taylor, now the wife of Sen. John Warner, R-Va., were married in 1952 after she divorced Nicky Hilton, her first husband. In addition to Michael, Jr., they had another son, Christopher. When they divorced in 1957, Miss Taylor said: "I still like and respect Mike very much. It is a friendly divorce." A friend of Mr. Wilding commented that he was "too subtle and sophisticated."

Mr. Wilding was born at Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex, on July 23, 1912, and was educated at Christ's Hospital, a private school. He became a commercial artist before beginning an acting career. His first marriage in 1937 to actress Kay Young broke up in 1945 before he became a star.

In 1946, as an unknown actor, Mr. Wilding was chosen by Herbert Wilcox to play opposite Anna Neagle in the film "Piccadilly Incident." His performance brought him instant stardom. Mr. Wilcox signed him up for seven years and starred him with Anna Neagle in "The Courtneys of Curzon Street," "Spring in Park Lane," "Maytime in Mayfair," "The Lady with a Lamp," and "Derby Day."

These were among the most successful British pictures ever made.



UPI

Michael Wilding

In between, Mr. Wilding co-starred with Ingrid Bergman in "Under Capricorn" and with Marlene Dietrich in "Stage Fright." Later he went to Hollywood for MGM and married Miss Taylor.

Claude Williams

NEW YORK, July 8 (NYT) — The Rev. Claude Clossee Williams, 84, a Presbyterian clergyman whose nationwide work in racial labor relations and civil rights spanned half a century, died recently at Veterans Hospital in Birmingham, Ala.

Born to a Tennessee family that interpreted the Bible literally, Mr. Williams was influenced by Dr. Alva Taylor, whose concept of the "social gospel" helped him formulate a stand against the chasms between rich and poor and against the treatment accorded blacks.

Mr. Williams developed a lifelong relationship with the Communist Party, and came to interpret the Bible as a story of the struggle of the oppressed against their oppressors. In a letter to President Truman, he maintained that he should be registered with federal authorities as "a colonist of the Kingdom of Heaven."

In the 1930s he founded the *People's Institute of Applied Religion,* through which he helped organize farmers in the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, and worked with new unions in the Congress of Industrial Organizations. In 1954 he was unfrocked by the Presbyterian Church for his nonconformist preaching and labor involvements. During the 1950s and 1960s he was active in the civil rights movement.

Judson Laire

CLINTON CORNERS, N.Y., July 8 (AP) — Judson Laire, 76, who portrayed Papa in the 1950s television series "I Remember Mama," died on Thursday at a hospital near here. He had retired in 1974 from an acting career in television, theater and films. Mr. Laire appeared in the Broadway productions of "Best Foot Forward" and "Advise and Consent." His motion picture credits included "The Ugly American."

Penniless Ghana Freezes Wages

ACCRA, Ghana, July 8 (Reuters) — The government of Ghana is broke and has announced a temporary wage freeze for civil servants and state employees.

The commissioner for labor and social welfare, Anthony Kobina-Woode, told a press conference Friday that the government had "overdrawn its accounts" and had been borrowing to pay salaries.

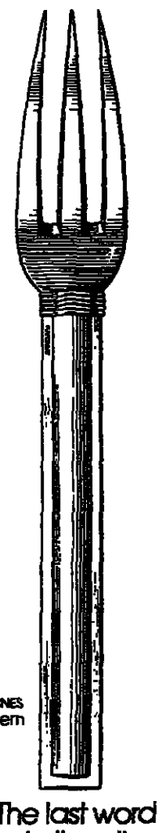
He said the wage freeze would last until the country's new military rulers had completed their "house cleaning" and revived the economy.

Man Gored by Bull In Pamplona Fiesta

PAMPLONA, Spain, July 8 (AP) — A 38-year-old man was hospitalized today after being gored during the second day of the running of the bulls in the weeklong festival here.

Tens of thousands of foreigners have stayed away from the drinking, dancing and singing festival *this year, fearing* a repeat of last year's violence involving Basque separatists.

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NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc. are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

Bonds	Last Price
Int-Am Dev. Bank	
IAm 5.20s92	87.22
IAm 8¼s85	94
IAm 8⅜s02	90.24
World Bank	
IntBk 8s80	98.20
InBk 8.15s85	93.16
InBk 8.35s80	98
InBk 8.85s85	96
InBk 9.35s00	99.24
IntBk 8s81	96.16
IntBk 8⅝s86	96.16
IntBk 7.8s86	92.12
IntBk 8¼02	91
IntBk 7¾s87	89.28
Corporation Bonds	
AMF 10s85	100¾
AMInt 9⅞s95	92½
APL 10⅝s97	86⅛
ARA 4⅝s96	66⅛
ATO 4⅜s87	66⅞
ATO 10⅜s98	92
AetnCr 8⅝s83	95
AetnCr 9¼s86	100
AetnLf 8⅝s07	89¼
AlaBn 11.5s99	101
AlaP 9s2000	87½
AlaP 8½s01	82¾
AlaP 7⅞s02	78
AlaP 7¾s02	75½
AlaP 8⅞s03	84⅝
AlaP 8¼s03	80
AlaP 10½s05	99¾
AlaP 8⅞s06	85⅛
AlaP 8⅝07	83⅞
AlaP 8⅝s87	90⅛
AlaP 9½s08	90¾
AlaP 9¾s08	92½
Alaska 6s96	97½
Alexn 5½s96	58
AllgWt 4s98	42⅛
AllgL 9s89	93
Allen 11½s94	149
AlldC 6.6s93	85⅝
AlldPd 7s84	84
AlldSt 4½s92	105⅝
AllstF 8⅛s87	90⅛
AllstF 9⅝s86	101½
Alcoa 4¼s82	88⅝
Alcoa 3⅞s83	82¼
Alcoa 5¼s91	96¼
Alcoa 6s92	82
Alcoa 9s95	97½
Alcoa 7.45s96	86
Alcoa 9.45s00	100½
AMAX 8s86	91⅞
Amerce 5s92	77½
AHes 6⅝96	79¼
AFoP 4.8s87	72⅝
AForP 5s30	55½
AAirl 4¼s92	53
AAirl 11s88	101⅝
AAirl 10⅞s88	101⅜
AAirl 10s89	100
ABrnd 5⅝92	78
ABrnd 8⅝s85	95
ACan 7¾s01	86⅞
ACan 9¼84	100¼
ACeM 6⅜91	64¼
AExC 9½s82	101
AExC 8½s85	95
AGnIn 6½s94	99½
AHoist 5½s93	88½
AHosp 5⅜s99	108
AInvt 8¾s89	87½
AMF 4¼s81	92½
AmMot 6s88	81
ASmel 4⅝s88	71
AmStr 9⅞s90	97⅝
AmStr 9⅝s01	94⅝
ASug 5.3s93	65½
ASu 5.3s93r	65¼
ATT 2¾s80	94⅝
ATT 2¾s82	89
ATT 3¼s84	78⅝
ATT 4⅜s85	80⅝
ATT 4⅜s85r	80⅝
ATT 2⅝s86	71
ATT 2⅞s87	69⅝
ATT 3⅞s90	67
ATT 3⅞s90r	67⅝
ATT 8⅝s00	96⅛
ATT 7s01	82¼
ATT 6½s79	98⅛

Bonds	Last Price
ATT 7⅛s03	82¾
ATT 8.80s05	97⅝
ATT 7⅜s82	97
ATT 8⅝s07	96⅛
Amfac 5¼s94	68½
AMP 8⅞s85	97
Ampx 5½s94	67
Anhr 6s92	84
Anhr 9.20s05	100
AppP 7¼s79	99¼
AppP 11⅝s83	103
AppP 11s82	102
AppP 10⅜s84	102
Arco 8.70s81	99
Arco 8s82	97
Arco 8⅞s83	98
Arco 8s84	94
Arco 7½s82	94⅛
Aristr 9½s89	97⅛
ArizP 7.45s02	80
ArizP 9½s82	100½
ArizP 9.8s80	100½
ArizP 10⅝s00	103½
ArlnRlt 5s86	54
ArmS 4½s86r	88¾
Armr 4½s83	84⅝
Armr 5s84	84
Armr 9⅞s00	100
ArCk 8s96	90⅛
ArRub 4½s87	77¾
AshO 4⅜s93	120
AsCp 8.2s87	91¾
AsInv 7⅝s88	86
Atchn 4s95sf	58⅞
Atchsn 4s95	60½
ARich 8⅝s00	94⅝
ARich 7.7s00	86
AvcoC 5½93	65¼
AvcoC 7½s93	75
AvcoC 9⅝s01	140
AvcoF 7⅞s89	88
AvcoF 9¼s89	97½
AvcoF 11s90	105⅛
AvcoF 10½s5	100⅝
AvcoF 9⅞s83	100¼
AvcoF 8½s84	93⅛
AvcoF 8⅞s97	90
AvcoF 9⅝s93	93⅛
AvcoF 9⅝s98	96
BPNA 9s80	99
BPNA 9¼s01	97½
Bally 6s98	139⅝
BO 4s80	93⅝
BO 4¼s95	61⅜
BO 4½s10A	73½
BalGE 10s82	101¾
BalGE 10⅛s83	102½
BalGE 9⅞s05	102⅝
BalGE 8¼s07	87⅝
BangP 5¾s92	79½
BangP 8¼s94	89
BangP 11½s98	98⅝
BangP 11¼s98	97¼
BkCal 6½s96	85
BkNY 6¼s94	87⅛
Banka 8⅞s05	97
Banka 8¾s01	94⅞
Bkam 8.35s07	90¾
BnkTr 8¼s99	85⅞
BoxL 4⅝s91	115
BoxL 4¾s01	103
BayCol 8½s81f	94
BecD 4⅝s88	84½
BecD 5s89	76¼
BeecA 4⅜s93	150¼
Belco 4⅜s88	124½
Belden 8s90	109⅛
BellCn 9s08	95
BellPa 8⅝s06	94
BellPa 7⅝s12	80½
BellPa 7s80	97 7-16
BellPa 9⅝s14	102¼
BellPa 8¾s15	95
BellPa 9⅛s19	100½
Bendx 9¼s81	100
BenCp 7½s96	82⅛
BenCp 7.45s00	83
BenCp 8s01	96¼
BenCp 8.3s03	90½
BenCp 8.4s07	90
BenCp 8.4s08	95
BenCp 9.4s85	100⅝
BenF 4⅞s81	91⅛
BenNJ 7⅞s84	94
Berky 5⅞s86	63½
BethSt 3¼s80	94⅝
BethSt 4½s90	70
BethSt 5.4s92	80½
BethSt 9s00	94¼
BlkD 8.45s85	97
BobbB 5¼s81	87½
BorW 7⅞s91	89½
BorW 8⅝s86	93⅛
viBoM 6s70f	83
viBos 4½s70f	45⅝
BosE 12½s79	100

Bonds	Last Price
Brnt 5⅝s86xw	73⅛
Brnt 11⅛s87	101½
Brnt 10s86	98⅛
BrkUn 6¼s92	73¼
BrkUn 9⅛s95	95
BrkUn 8⅞s99	90⅛
BrkUn 9⅞s85	100
BrnGp 7⅝s98	76
Brswk 4½s81	92⅝
BucyE 9s99	97
BudgC 6s10	54½
BudgC 11⅞s98	98⅝
Bulov 4½s84	80
Bulova 6s90	69⅛
Burlind 5s91	74¼
BurNo 8½s96	90¼
BurNo 5¼s92	112½
Burro 7⅝s81	97⅝
Butte 5½s88	86⅝
Butte 10½s97	83
CCI 12¾s98	102½
CIT 7⅝s81	96⅛
CIT 8.85s82	98⅞
CIT 9½s95	100½
CIT 7⅞s86	91¾
CIT 9s91	95
CMEI 6½s82f	70⅝
CNA 8½s95	84
Caesr 12½s90	100⅝
Caesr 11¼s97	93
Caesr 12s94	98
CPc4s perp	44⅝
CarPL 7¾s02	84
CaroT 5⅝s88	87¼
CaroT 9¼s00	98⅛
CaroT 8.1s03	87¾
Carr 5⅛s89	97⅛
CasNG 10½s92	100
CastlC 5⅝s94	93¼
CatTr 8⅝s82	97
CatTr 8⅝s99	94
CatTr 5½s00	110¼
Cave 11½s00	96⅛
Cave 11½s00N	96⅛
Celanse 4s90	69
Cenco 5s96	51⅝
Cenco 4¾s97	49½
CTIUt 8.1s96	85⅝
CenTel 8s96	88
CenTel 9s98	101⅜
ChPap 4½s84	97½
ChrtCo 10⅝s98	90¼
ChrNY 7s79	99 9-32
ChrNY 11.05s04	100⅛
ChsBk 4⅞s93	73⅝
ChsBk 8⅞s86	97
ChsC 6½s96	81
ChsC 9.7s99	100⅝
ChsC 10⅝s09	99¼
Chelse 5¼s93	67½
Chelse 10s99	109⅞
ChNY 5s93	68¼
ChNY 5½s96	68¼
ChNY 7.8s82	95⅛
ChNY 8¼02	89
ChNY 10.9s04	100½
CO 4½s92r	62½
ChO 3⅝s96D	88
CPoM 7¼12	80
CPoM 8⅞09	95⅛
CPoV 7¼12	79¼
CPoV 8⅝09	95
CPoV 9¼15	100
CPoV 9½19	101½
CPoWas 7¾	85½
CGtW 4½s38f	40⅛
ChrCft 7s89	91
ChCft 13s99	103¾
Chrysl 8⅞s95	71
Chryslr 8s98	66⅛
ChryF 7⅜s86	71½
ChryF 8.35s91	72⅛
ChryF 7.7s92	66⅞
ChryF 7s79	99 3-16
ChryF 10s81	93¾
ChryF 9½s83	87⅝
ChryF 9s86	78⅝
ChryF 8⅝s82	87⅜
ChryF 8⅞s84	82⅝
ChryF 9⅜s87	78⅞
CInGE 4⅞s87	68
Citico 6⅝s79	98⅝
Citicp 6⅝s80	95⅜
Citicp 9.7s80	101⅜
Citicp 5⅝s00	75¼
Citicp 8.45s07	91
Citicp 8⅛s07	88⅞
Citicp 11.05s98	101⅛
Citicp 11.1s04	100⅞
CitSv 7.65s01	83
CitSv 9¾00	100⅛
CtyInv 7½s90	109½
CtyInv 8s91	78⅛
CtyInv 8⅝s91	79½
CtyInv 9s96	84½
CtyInv 9⅛s97	84¼

Bonds	Last Price
ClkEq 10¼79	99 15-16
ClkEq 9⅝s82	99¼
ClkEq 8s87	90⅝
ClevEl 7½s90	86
ClevEl 4⅞s94	54½
ClevEl 8⅝s91	88⅝
ClevEl 8⅝s05	90⅛
ClevEl 9¼s09	93⅞
ClevEl 9.85s10	101⅛
ClevEl 8.85s83	96⅞
ClevEl 8.65s80	99⅝
ClevEl 8⅝s12	85⅝
CsfSta 7¾s91	80⅛
ColuG 3⅝s80	93
ColuG 3⅞s81	91¼
ColuG 5s82	88½
ColuG 5⅝s85	80⅝
ColuG 9s94	95⅞
ColuG 8⅝s95	93
ColuG 9⅛s95	97½
ColuG 8⅝s96	91½
ColuG 8¼s96	90
ColuG 7½s98	84½
ColuG 9⅝s89	100⅞
ColuG 9⅝s96	96⅝
ColuG 10¼s99	102½
ColuPl 5⅝s94	85
ColSO 7⅝s80	97
ColSO 11s83	103½
ColSO 9¼s82	97¾
ColSO 9½s84	99⅞
CmlCr 8⅞s91	91⅛
CmlCr 8s81	97⅝
CmlCr 8.4s87	98
CmlCr 8.35s86	92½
CmwE 7⅝s03F	80¼
CmwE 7⅝s03J	82½
CmwE 8s03	85
CmwE 8⅞s80	98⅝
CmwE 8⅝s05	92⅝
CmwE 9s83	99¾
CmwE 8⅝s81	97¼
CmwE 9⅝s04	98
CmwE 8s82	95½
CmwE 8⅛s07J	85⅝
CmpSci 6s94	79
ConnM 6⅝s90	104½
ConnM 6s96	75½
ConEd 2⅞s82	83¼
ConEd 3⅜s85	71
ConEd 4¼s86	71
ConEd 5s87	73⅝
ConEd 5s90	65⅛
ConEd 5s90r	65
ConEd 4⅜s91	62⅝
ConEd 4⅜s92W	58
ConE 4⅝s92Wr	58
ConEd 4⅝s93	59½
ConEd 9⅝s	93⅝
ConEd 7.9s01	81⅞
ConEd 7.9s02	81¼
ConEd 7⅝s03	79¼
ConEd 8.4s03	85
ConEd 9⅛s04	90¼
ConGs 2⅞s86	65⅞
CnNG 5s82	88⅛
CnNG 4⅝s86	78⅛
CnNG 6⅛s92	78¼
CnNG 7¾s94	87¾
CnNG 8¼s94	90⅝
CnNG 9s95	97
CnNG 8⅝s96	91½
CnNG 7⅝s97	85¼
CnNG 9¼s95	96¾
CnNG 8⅝s96	92
CnPw 4⅝s89	67
CnPw 5⅝s96	67¼
CnPw 6⅝s98	75¼
CnPw 6⅝s98	72
CnPw 7⅝s99	79⅝
CnPw 8⅝s00	88
CnPw 8⅝s01	83
CnPw 7½s01	79
CnPw 7½s02J	80
CnPw 7½s02O	79½
CnPw 8⅝s03	86⅞
CnPw 11⅝s94	106
CnPw 11⅝s82	104½
CnPw 9⅝s80	99¼
CnPw 11½s00	110
CnPw 9⅝s08	98¼
CnPw 9s06	92
CnPw 8⅝s07	86⅛
CHAir 3½s92	51½
ClGp 8½s90	94⅛
CtIC 10.6s89	101
CtIC 10.6s87	99⅛
ChllR 7⅝s79	96 19-32
ChOll 3s84	77⅝
ChOll 4½s91	76⅞
ChOll 7½s99	86⅝
ChOll 8⅞s01	97⅝
ChOll 9⅝s09	103⅜
CtTCal 10s82	100½
ChTl 10⅛s83	102
ChDat 5½s87	73⅛

New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond Sales

Bonds	Last Price
CoopL 7½s91	120
CrnPd 4⅝s83	82½
CrnPd 5⅝s92	84¾
Crane 6½s92	82
Crane 7s93	74
Crane 7s94	74⅝
Crane 10⅝s94	97⅝
CrdF 10⅝s87	99¾
CrocN 5⅝s96	80½
CrocN 10s94	99¾
CrwnZ 9¼s05	97
Culb 11⅝s05	92¼
DPF 5½s87	70
Dana 6s91	86⅛
Dana 9s2000	98
Dart 4⅝97	75½
Davc 5⅝s94	73⅝
Davc 6s94	78⅛
Davc 6¼s96	98
DaytH 9⅝s95	99¼
DaytP 8½s01	83
DaytP 10⅝s81	101⅝
Deere 4½s83	85¼
Deere 5½s01	120
DeerCr 8⅝s82	98
DeereCr 9.35s03	95
DelPw 6⅝s97	69
DelPw 9⅝s83	100⅝
DetEd 2⅝s85	69⅝
DetEd 6s96	66½
DetEd 6.4s98	68⅝
DetEd 9s99	89⅝
DetEd 9.15s	91
DetEd 8.15s	81⅞
DetEd 8⅛s01	81⅞
DetEd 7⅝s01	75⅛
DetEd 7½s03	76
DetEd 9⅞s04	97
DetEd 12½s79	100½
DetEd 12⅝s82	104⅛
DetEd 11⅞s00	110⅛
DetEd 10⅝s06	101
DiGior 5⅝s93	78½
DiaSh 9⅝s00	98⅛
DiaSh 8½s08	92
DiaSTel 7s08	75½
Digit 4½s02	113
Dilling 9⅞s99	112
Divers 5⅝s93	58⅛
Divers 9⅞s91	82¾
DmBk 7⅝s96	78
DmBk 9½s83	99⅝
Dow 8.9s2000	98⅞
Dow 7.4s02	82¼
Dow 8½s05	94
Dow 7⅞s07	85⅞
Dresr 9⅝s00	99⅝
Dresr 8.65s85	96¼
duPnt 8s81	96½
duPnt 8.45s04	95¼
duPnt 8s86	96
DukeP 7⅝s01	78
DukeP 7⅝s02	81⅛
DukeP 7⅝s02	77¾
DukeP 7⅝s03	82⅝
DukeP 8⅝s03	84⅝
DukeP 9⅝s04	100
DukeP 13s79	100
DukeP 9½s05	98
DukeP 8⅝s06	88½
DukeP 8⅝s07	84⅝
DukeP 9⅝s08	96½
DukeP 10⅝s09	102¼
DuqL 8⅝s00	90⅝
DuqL 9s06	93¼
DuqL 8⅝s07	87
EGG 3½s87	81¼
ESys 4½s92	100
EasAir 5s92	54⅝
EasAir 4⅞s93	52¼
EasAir 11½s99	100
EathCr 8½s84	92⅝
EdisEll 5s95	59
ElPas 6s93A	120
Ensin 5⅝s97	120
Ens 8.95s99	95
EquitG 9⅝s95	99
EatLt 6⅝s00	76¼
EssxC 11⅝s98	98
Estrl 6¼s95	80
Exxon 6s97	75⅜
Exxon 6½s98	80
ExxP 8.05s80	98⅛
ExxP 8⅝s00	98⅝
ExxP 7.65s83	95⅛
ExxP 8¼s01	93¾
FMC 4¼s92	74⅝
FMCF 9⅝s83	98⅝
Fairch 4⅝s92	132
Frch 9⅝s98	92¾
FairFd 9s96	92
Farah 5s94	45
Feddr 5s96	51⅛
Feddr 8⅝s94	73
FedN 4⅝s96	93½
FedSt 7⅝s02	82¾
Flmwy 11s98	91
FinCpA 6s88	71
Firest 8¼s83	95
FBkSy 6⅝s79	99⅛
FBkSy 8⅝s83	97½
FBkSy 11.1s89	99⅞
FstChi 6⅝s80	96
FstChi 7⅝s86	90⅝
FintBn 9s83	97⅝
FintBn 9⅝s99	102½
FintBn 10.65s87	99
FMerBc 9⅝s83	100⅛
FINBAtl 9s84	97
FINBo 6⅝s80	97
FINBo 7.6s81	96⅛
FINBo 8s82	96⅛
FINBo 8.3s85	95½
FINSt 8⅝s88	91⅝
FtPenn 7s93	57
FstSec 11s99	101
FtUnRl 7s97	173⅝
FtWis 8½s96	88
FisbM 4⅝s97	62⅝
FishF 6½s94	72
FlexiV 4⅝s97	74¼
FlaECs 5s11	86
FlaPL 8⅛s80	97¾
FlaPL 8⅝s82	98¼
FlaPL 10⅝s81	101¾
FlaPL 9⅝s84	99⅛
Ford 8⅝s90	94
Ford 9¼s94	101
FrdC 8⅝s90A	97
FrdC 8½s91	94⅜
FrdC 7½s91	86⅛
FrdC 4½s96	67⅛
FrdC 4⅝s98	76
FrdC 7s80	98⅛
FrdC 8.7s99	95
FrdC 8⅝s82	97½
FrdC 9⅝s81	101⅞
FrdC 8⅝s83	98½
FrdC 9½s95	100
FrdC 8.85s85	97½
FrdC 8⅝s86	98½
FrdC 9⅝s01	101½
FrdC 8⅞s86	97
FrdC 8.1s84	95
FrdC 8¼s88	93¼
FrdC 8⅝s01	92
FrdC 7⅝s89	90¼
FrdC 7.85s88	91⅝
FrdC 8½s02	91
FrdC 8⅝s84	96¼
FrdC 8½s88	95⅝
FrdC 9s84	99½
FrdC 8⅞s90	96½
FrdC 9½s85	101¼
FrdC 9.55s89	101⅞
ForeD 5½s80	120
FoMcK 6s94	85¾
Frut 5½s94	84½
Frut 9.7s96	97
FruF 7.4s84	90⅝
FruF 8s87	88⅛
Fuqua 7s88	75
Fuqua 9½s98	83

Bonds	Last Price
Fuqua 9⅞s97	88
Gamb 10s89	91½
GnATr 5⅝99	71
GCla 5½s87	83⅝
GnEl 5.3s92	82¼
GnEl 7½s96	89⅛
GnEl 6¼79	100
GnEl 8½s04	96½
GEICr 7s80	97¼
GEICr 8⅝s82	99¾
GEICr 8.6s85	97¼
GEICr 8.4s81	98⅛
GEIC 8.65s84	97⅝
GEICr 7⅝s88	94½
GEICr 7⅝s88	90¼
GEICr 9⅝s84	100¼
GEICr 9⅝s87	102½
GenFin 9½s84	98
GFood 8⅞s90	101
GFood 7½s84	94½
GHost 6s90f	58⅛
GHost 7s94	64
GHost 11s86	113
GnInst 4¼s85	167
GnInst 5s92	87
GMills 8⅞s95	96
GMA 5s80	95⅝
GMA 5s80r	94⅝
GMA 5s81	93½
GMA 4⅝s82	88⅝
GMA 4⅝s83	86½
GMA 4⅝s83r	85⅝
GMA 4½s85	80
GMA 4⅝s86	79
GMA 4⅝s87	76⅝
GMA 6¼s88	84
GMA 7⅝s90	85⅛
GMA 8s93	91
GMA 7⅝s94	87¼
GMA 7¼s95	84¾
GMA 7⅝s92	84¼
GMA 8⅝s99	97⅛
GMA 8.70s83	98¼
GMA 8⅝s85	95⅝
GMA 8⅝s84	95
GMA 8⅝s00	97
GMA 8⅛s86A	93⅝
GMA 8⅛s86J	93⅛
GMA 8⅝s01	95
GMA 8⅛s96	97
GMA 7.35s87	89
GMA 7.3s85	91⅞
GMA 8¼s06	90¼
GMA 8.2s88	92½
GMA 8.65s08	91¾
GMA 8⅝s88	97
GMA 8⅝s85	99¼
GMA 9s84	99⅝
GMA 9⅝s89	102⅝
GM 8.05s85	96⅛
GM 8⅝s05	97⅞
GTE 4s90	65½
GTE 6¼s91	88⅝
GTE 5s92	71¼
GTE 9⅝s95	100
GTE 6⅝s96	83½
GTE 9⅝s99	99
Gene 10⅝s84	89⅛
GaPac 5¼s96	93⅝
GaPac 6⅝s82	95
GaPac 7¼s85	91⅞
GaPw 8⅝s00	87½
GaPw 7⅝s01	74½
GaPw 8⅛s81	82
GaPw 7⅝s01	75⅛
GaPw 7½s02J	75½
GaPw 7½s02D	75⅝
GaPw 7⅝s03	77⅝
GaPw 8⅝s04	86⅛
GaPw 11s79	100
GaPw 11⅝s00	104¼
GaPw 11⅝s05	104
GaPw 9⅝s08	95
GaPw 10½s09	101
GaPw 11s09	103½
GlaMar 12⅝s98	102½
Gdrch 8¼s94	89⅝
Gdrch 9⅝s82	99½
Gdyr 8.6s95	92⅝
GordnJ 5s88	90½
Grace 4¼s90	72½
Grace 6½s96	97
GranC 4⅝s94	66½
GtNoR 3⅛s90	55⅝
GGlan 4½s92	76¼
Greyh 6½s90	90½
Greyh 9⅝s01	96⅛
GreyF 9.7s84	97⅛
GreyF 9⅛s92	94
GthRt 6⅝s82	80
Grum 8s99	100
GlfWn 6s87	82¾
GlfWn 6s88	73⅛
GlfWn 5½s93	79
GlfWn 7s03A	66½
GlfWn 7s03B	66½
GlfMO 5s15	43
GlfMo 5s56f	37
GlMO 5s56fr	34
GlfOil 8½s95	95
GlfRes 10⅝s97	94½
GlfSfU 3⅝s81	87½
Halib 8⅛s81	100⅝
Halib 9¼s00	102
HarBk 7.2s80	97
Hartfd 8½s96	82⅛
Hawn 9s2000	95
Hawn 11⅝s04	107
Hellr 9½s89	100½
Hellr 7⅝s93	81
Hellr 7⅝s80	97⅛
Hellr 8.1s87	89¾
Hercul 6½s99	81
Hercul 8⅝s83	98
Heubn 4½s97	64⅝
HiltnH 5½s95	183⅝
Holidy 9⅝s95	95⅝
HanyF 9.65s81	100⅝
HosAff 10s99	91½
HosAff 10s91	98⅝
HostIn 5⅝s94	70½
HousF 8.3s86	94⅝
HousF 9s00	95⅝
HouF 8.45s97	89
HousF 8.2s07	85⅜
HousF 8⅝s83	97½
HousL 5⅝s85	87½
HNG 9.75s95	99⅛
Human 6s89	219
Humn 11.7s98	98½
Humn 9½s98	85
HurtIR 9⅝s04	81½
ICI 8⅝s03	92⅝
ITTF 9.7s83	100
ITTF 11⅝s85	103
ITTF 8⅝s03	97
ITTW 8½s96	84¾
IllBel 7⅝s06	84⅛
IllBel 8s04	89⅝
IllBel 8¼s16	91⅞
Inco 6.85s93	76½
InMic 10¼s82	100⅝
InMic 11s83	101¼
InMP 10⅝s84	102¾
IndBel 8⅛s11	89¼
IndBel 10s14	104¼
IndBel 8⅛s17	89⅝
IndNH 8¼s96	88⅝
IngR 8⅝s85	96⅛
InldStl 3⅛s81	89½
InldStl 6½s92	81½
InldStl 8⅝s99	94⅝
Insilco 9⅝s99	107
Insinv 7⅝s80	95⅝
IntHrv 4⅝s88	90
InHvC 4⅞s79	98¼
InHvC 4⅞s81	90¼
InHvC 7½s94	79⅛
InHvC 9.15s82	99⅛
InHvC 8⅝s81	98
InHvC 9s84	99½
InHvC 8.35s86	92¼
InMin 4s91	127

Bonds	Last Price
IPap 8.85s95	97⅝
IPap 4¼s96	61¾
IPap 8.85s00	97
IntSilvr 5s93	66
IntTT 4.9s87	73⅛
IntTT 4.9s87r	73
IntTT 8.9s95	94¼
IntTT 11s82	103
IntTT 9⅝s83	100
IntTT 8⅝s00	116½
IpcoH 5⅝s89	70½
Itel 9⅝s98	71⅜
Itel 10½s98	82
JCP 10⅛s85	99⅝
JnM 9.7s85	101¼
JoneL 6⅝s94	63¼
JoneL 9⅝s95	85¼
JoneL 9⅝s96	86½
Kmart 6s99	95
Kane 9½s90	83⅝
KCSo 3¼s84	72¼
KaufB 12⅝s99	100
Kellog 8⅝s85	98½
Kenn 7⅝s01	83
KyPw 7⅝s80	98⅝
KerrMc 8s83	95½
KeyBk 7¾s02	80⅛
Kidde 10½s83	100½
Kidde 9⅝s03	98⅝
KlmCl 5⅝s91	85⅝
Kraft 4⅝s96	86¼
Kraft 8⅝s04	92¼
Kroer 8½s01	91
LFE 10s92	89½
LTV 5s88	58⅛
LTV 9¼s97	72⅝
LTV 11s07	85
LearS 10s04	96
Llomk 11s98	93
LigGp 6s92	77¼
Litton 3½s87	83
Lockh 4¼s92	60½
Loew 6⅞s93	77⅝
LonSl 5⅝s93	94½
LglsLt 9¼s82	100½
LglsLt 9¼s83	100
LglsLt 9⅝s84	101⅝
Loral 10⅝s97	97½
LouN 11s85	101⅛
LouGs 9¼s00	98
Lowen 8½s96	78½
LuckSt 6⅝s80	111
Lykes 7½s94N	60
Lykes 7½s94	60
Lykes 11s09	85⅛
MGIC 8⅝s88	92⅝
MacD 6s87	93
MckF 9⅝s90	98
MckF 9⅝s91	96½
Macke 4⅞s92	62
MacMi 4s92	75½
McyCr 4⅞s81	89⅞
MfrH 7.6s81	95⅝
MfrR 8⅛s04	88
MfrH 8⅝s82	97⅝
MfrH 11⅝s87	99⅝
MfrHT 8½s85	96
MAPCO 10⅝s99	102⅝
MarO 8½s00	92
Marcor 6½s88	80¼
Marcor 5s96	98
MdCu 5⅝s94	80¼
MaMu 6⅝s90	77
MaMu 6⅝s91	74
MasEl 9⅞s82	98⅝
McCro 5s81	88
McCro 7½s94	61½
McCro 10½s85	93
McCro 7½s94N	59¼
McCro 7⅝s97	62½
McCro 7⅞s95	62⅝
McDe 8.9s84	96⅛
McDnl 9⅝s82	100½
McDnl 9s85	97½
McDD 4⅝s91	92¾
McGE 7½s96	86
Melln 7.8s82	96⅛
Melln 10.8s89	101
Melvl 4⅝s96	95
Memx 5⅝s90	65¼
Merck 7⅝s85	95⅝
MGM 10s93	94⅝
MGM 10s94	93⅝
MGM 10½s96	99⅝
MGM 9⅝s86	98⅛
MetEd 2⅝s80	94⅝
MichB 3⅝s88	64
MichB 7⅝s11	83⅛

Bonds	Last Price
MichB 7s12	78½
MichB 9.6s08	101⅛
MichB 8⅝s15	88
MichB 9⅝s18	99
MicG 10⅝s82	102⅛
MicW 10⅝s95	100¼
MidMt 8s80	92¼
MidlBk 8⅝s84	94⅞
MSPSS 4s91f	48½
MMM 8.20s	96⅞
MMM 8.85s	99
MRvT 9⅝s80	97
MKT 4s90	53
MKT 5½s33f	20½
MPcCo 8s94	195
MPac 4¼s90	69
MPac 4¼s05	53⅞
MPac 4¾s20f	47⅝
MPac 4¾s30f	46⅝
MPac 5s45f	47⅝
MoPfC 10s97	98½
MobIl 8½s01	94⅝
MobO 7⅝s01	85½
Monog 11s04	96⅝
Mons 9⅝s08	99
Mons 8s85	95¼
MonW 4⅞s90	72
MntWC 4⅞s80	94 29-32
MntWC 4⅞s80r	97⅛
MntWC 5¼s81	91⅛
MntWC 6½s87	81⅛
MntWC 7⅝s88	87
MntWC 9s89	96
MntWC 9¼s90	95½
MntWC 8⅝s02	85½
MorryM 7s90	80
Morgn 4⅝s98	71½
MorgnN 8s86	94⅝
MSTI 7⅝s11	79⅝
MSTI 7⅝s13	85½
MSTI 9⅝s12	102⅞
MSTI 9⅝s15	101
MSTI 8.7s81	99⅛
MSTI 8s17	88⅛
MSTI 8⅝s18	94
MSTI 9⅝s14	100
NCNB 7⅝s97	83
NCR 9s85	99⅛
NLT 8.80s85	97⅝
Nabis 7⅝s01	88¼
NorE 10½s80	100⅛
NBisc 4⅝s87	73⅞
NCan 5s93	73½
NCash 4⅝s85	81½
NCash 7.7s94	88¾
NCity 6½s91	66
NDist 4½s92	89½
NHom 4⅝s96	45
NInd 5⅝s88	72½
NInd 10s99	86
NLead 4⅝s88	76
NRUt 10½s81	102
NRUt 8.95s85	96¼
NRUt 9⅝s09	101½
NSH 3⅞s86	74¼
NSH 8⅝s06	91½
NEnT 8⅝s09	93⅝
NEnT 8.2s04	89⅝
NEnT 8s83	87½
NEnT 9½s18	100⅛
NJBTl 7¼11	82
NJBTl 7⅝13	85
NJBT7 8⅝18	94
viNYC 3½s98r	71
NYBkS 11.05s81	101½
viNYH 4s07f	76⅛
viNYH 4½sf	10½
NYEG 7⅝s01	79⅝
NYEG 7⅝s81	95⅛
NYE 10.6s82	102
NYEG 9⅝s06	95¼
NYTl 2⅝s82	84⅛
NYTl 4½s91	68½
NYTl 7⅝s06	85⅝
NYTl 8s08	88⅝
NYTl 7⅝s11	81¾
NYTl 8.2s12	90½
NYTel 9s14	98
NYTel 8s83	97⅝
NYTl 8⅝s15	96
NYTl 8⅝s16	93½
NYTl 8⅝s15	91¼
NewhL 6s95	94½
NIMP 3½s83	80⅛
NIMP 3⅛s83	78
NIMP 12.6s81	105
NIMP 10.2s05	104

Bonds	Last Price
NIMP 10⅝s85	103
NorfW 4s96	55
Norlin 9s88	87
NoAPh 4s92	67⅝
NoNG 9⅝s90	100¼
NoNG 7⅝s92	86¼
NoNG 9s85	98¼
NoPac 4s97	54¾
NoSP 4s88	63
NoSP 4⅝s91	65
NSPW 4⅝s87	72¼
NwstB 11s89	99⅛
Nwstl 7½s94	81½
NwPipl 9½s98	96
NwnBl 2⅝s84	77½
NwnBl 7⅝s11	86⅞
NwnBl 10s14	103¾
NwnBl 8⅝s12	93⅞
NwnBl 8⅝s17	89¼
NortS 6s98	77
OcciP 11s82	102
Ogden 5s93	74⅝
OhBlT 7½s11	83⅛
OhBlT 7⅝s13	86⅛
OhBlT 9s18	97¼
OhEd 10s81	101½
OhEd 8⅝s87	84½
OhEd 9½s08	96⅛
OhEl 11s83	103½
OhPw 10⅛s82	101
OhPw 12⅛s81	103⅛
OkiGE 4½s87	74½
Oneid 5½s88	124
OwnIll 4½s92	75
OwnIll 7⅝s01	84⅛
PGE 3s79	97 1-16
PGE 2⅞s80	92½
PGE 3⅛s84X	75⅛
PGE 5s89	71⅜
PGE 4½s90	68⅛
PGE 5s91	67¼
PGE 4⅝s92	64⅛
PGE 4⅝s94	60⅛
PGE 4½s96JJ	58⅛
PGE 8⅝s02	92⅝
PGE 8s2003	84⅝
PGE 7⅝s03	82¼
PGE 7½s04	81⅛
PGE 7⅝s05ZZ	81⅝
PGE 9⅝s06	95¾
PGE 9.85s82	102
PGE 9⅝s06	99½
PGE 9½s85	101¼
PGE 8⅛s08	86⅞
PGE 8½s09	88½
PGE 9⅝s11	96½
PacLS 8⅝s93	90
PNwT 8⅝s10	93
PNwT 8⅝s08	95⅛
PNwT 9s12	97½
PNwt 8⅝s18	96¼
PSwAir 6s87	73⅝
PacTT 3¼s81	87¼
PacTT 2⅝s85r	69½
PacTT 3⅛s87	65
PacTT 4s88	69
PacTT 3⅛s91r	58
PacTT 8.65s05	90¼

Bonds	Last Price
PacTT 8⅝s06	91⅝
PacTT 7.8s07	82⅛
PacTT 7¼s08	79
PacTT 7¼s80	97⅝
PacTT 7⅝s09	81
PacTT 9½s11	98½
PacTT 9s81	99⅝
PacTT 9.1s84	99¼
PacTT 8⅝s15	92½
PacTT 8⅝s17	87
PacTT 9⅝s14	99⅛
PacTT 9s18	93⅝
PacTT 9⅝s18	99½
PacTT 9⅝s16	100⅝
PAA 4⅞s79	99½
PAA 4½s84	81
PAA 4½s84r	79
PAA 4½s86	62⅝
PAA 5⅛s87	61
PAA 11⅛s86	101
PAA 11⅛s86	100⅛
PAA 7½s98	96⅛
PAA 9⅞s96	113
PAA 11½s94A	100⅝
PAA 11½s94B	101
ParkrH 4s92	89
PatPet 8½s92	109⅞
PenC 7s87Af	80¼
PenC 7s87Bf	52⅛
PenC 8s87Yf	66½
PennD 5s82	80½
PenyF 4⅝s84	82½
PenyF 7⅝s91	86½
PnyF 9.45s81	100¼
Penny 8⅝s95	96⅝
PaPL 10⅝s82	101½
Pennzl 7⅝s88	87⅛
Pennzl 5⅛s96	108⅝
Pennzl 8⅝s96	87⅝
Pennz 10⅝s83	103¼
Pfizer 4s97	78⅜
Pfizer 9¼s00	100
Phelp 8½s85	94
PhilEl 4⅝s86	71⅛
PhilEl 5s89	69⅝
PhilEl 6½s93	74⅛
PhilEl 4½s94	57
PhilEl 6½s97	68¼
PhilEl 9s95	93½
PhilEl 7⅝s00	80
PhilEl 8⅛s96	86½
PhilEl 7⅝s01	76⅝
PhilEl 7⅝s98	79⅛
PhilEl 7⅝s99	79
PhilEl 8½s00	87
PhilEl 11s80	100⅝
PhilEl 12⅝s81	102⅝
PhilEl 11⅝s00	107¼
PhilEl 11s00	105⅛
PhilEl 9⅝s02	96⅛
PhilEl 8⅝s07	87
PhilM 8.85s82	98⅝
PhilM 9⅝s03	99½
PhilM 8.65s84	97⅝
PhilP 7⅝s01	86⅞
PhilV 5¼s94	64
Pilisb 5⅝s86	82
Pionr 9½s82	105¼

Bonds	Last Price
Pittsin 4s97	52¾
Pittsin 9.2s04	99⅝
PorG 10½s80	100⅝
PorG 10s82	100
PorG 9⅝s85	99½
PorG 11⅝s05	103¼
PotEl 9½s05	97⅝
PotEl 10⅝s81	102⅝
PrimeC 6⅝s98	106⅝
ProcG 8¼s05	95⅛
PSCol 8⅝s00	92¼
PSInd 9⅝s81	100¼
PSInd 8⅛s07	87
PSEG 8s37	84
PSEG 9s95	95¼
PSEG 8½s04	88⅝
PSEG 12s04	110
PSEG 8⅝s06	90¼
PSEG 8⅛s07	88¼
Pugl 10⅝s83	102½
PullL 10s05	102
Quak 7.7s01	86⅛
QuaStO 9s95	94⅝
RCA 9⅝s90	99½
RCA 4½s92	67½
RCA 10.2s92	102½
RalnB 9⅞s85	100¼
RalsP 5⅝s00	80¼
Ramin 8s95	140½
Ramin 5s96	79
Ramin 10s09	150⅛
Ramin 10s93	87⅛
RapA72 7s94	57½
RapA69 7s94	58
RapA 7½s85	77¼
RapA 6s88	61½
RapA 10⅝s03	83
RapA 12s99	95½
RapA 11s05	86
RdgB 5½s88	107
RtyRet 12s98	98
RtyRet 11⅝s98	96
RelGp 9⅝s98	92
RelGp 9⅞s99	91
RepStl 4⅝s85	82
RepTx 9⅝s81	96
RepTx 11.05s04	100⅝
RevrC 5½s92	70
Rexn 8.9s95	93⅝
Revln 7⅝s01	82½
RevM 4½s91	74½
RevTb 7s89	86⅛
RochG 9⅝s06	94⅝
RochT 4⅝s94	87
Rocin 4¼s91	79
Rocin 8½s95	89⅝
Rocin 4⅞s87	76½
RohmH 9s85	97⅛
Rohr 5⅝s86	79⅛
Rydr 11½s90	104½
Ryder 9⅝s82	99
SCM 5½s88	81
SCM 9¼s90	95
Sabin 6½s99	102
SafSt 7.4s97	89
StLSaF 4s97	53
StLSaF 5s06f	50⅝
StLStsf 4s89	62¼

Bonds	Last Price
SanD 9.3s77	99⅝
SanD 10.782	101¼
SanD 10s06	100
SanD 9⅝s08	94½
Sandrs 5s92	63
SFeIn 6⅛s98	134½
SaFP 8⅝s80	98⅝
SoulRl 8⅛s80	96 21-32
SavEl 12½s81	104⅛
SavEl 9.8s86	97
Savin 11⅝s98	94⅝
Scot 8⅝s2000	94
Scot 8.15s85	94⅝
SeaCst 10⅝s98	93
SeaCst 8.35s96	90
SbdFn 8⅝s80	96
Seafst 9⅞s01	95⅝
Seagr 7⅞s94	89½
Searl 7½s80	96⅝
Sears 4⅝s83	87⅝
Sears 6⅝s93	81⅞
Sears 8⅝s95	95⅛
Sears 7⅝s85	94¼
SearA 8⅝s86	94½
Seatrin 6s94	59⅝
SecP 7.7s82	96
SHS 10⅝s03	93½
Shell 4⅝s86r	85⅛
ShellO 5.3s92	75⅝
ShellO 8½s00	94⅝
ShellO 7½s02	85½
ShellO 8⅝s05	96¼
ShBPL 7½s99	86
ShWl 6½s95	68½
Sianl 8.85s94	94½
Sinclr 4⅝s86	180
Singer 8s99	80¼
SkllCp 5s92	83
SmithA 10⅝s95	100½
SohloB 8⅝s83	97⅝
SoAtT 6⅝s82f	77⅝
SoCBl 8⅝s04	90¼
SoCBl 7⅝s07	81⅛
SoCBl 7⅝s12	83
SoCBl 8⅝s13	90⅜
SoCBl 9.2s10	98⅝
SoCBl 8.2s83	97
SoCBl 8⅝s15	91
SoCBl 9⅞s19	102¼
SoestB 4⅝s97	60½
SoestB 10s83	101½
SoBlT 7⅝s18	81⅝
SoBlT 7⅝s13	84
SoBlT 8s14	88⅝
SoBlT 8⅝s16	91⅝
SoBlT 8⅝s17	90⅝
SoBlT 8⅝s18	94⅝
SCE 3⅛s80	94¼
SoCG 7⅝s97	81½
SoCG 10⅛s81	102⅛
SCouG 9½s95	96¼
SoNG 7.7s91	90⅝
SNET 8⅛s08	88
SNET 9⅝s10	101½
SPac 4½s81	92⅝
SPac 4⅝s81r	92½
SPac 5⅛s83	85⅝
SouRy 5s94	67

Bonds	Last Price
SouRy 8½s01	88⅛
SoutF 10⅝s86	99⅛
SwBT 3⅝s83	83
SwBT 2⅝s85	73⅝
SwBT 8⅝s07	95⅛
SwBT 6⅝s11	77⅛
SwBT 7⅝s09	87
SwBT 7⅝s12	83⅝
SwBT 7⅝s13	83¾
SwBT 8¼s14	98
SwBT 8.2s82	97⅝
SwBT 9⅝s15	99⅝
SwBT 8½s16	92
SwBT 9⅝s19	102⅛
Sperry 8.2s96	92
SperryF 7⅝s85	92¼
Spiegl 5⅝s83	84⅛
Staly 8⅛s95	88½
StBrn 7⅝s01	89
SOCal 4⅝s83	85⅝
SOCal 5⅝s92	78
SOCal 7s96	83⅛
SOCal 8⅝s05	98
StOln 3⅝s82	82
StOln 4½s83	86⅛
StOlnd 6s91	79⅛
StOln 6s98	75¼
StOln 9.2s04	100⅝
StOln 10.85s89	100⅝
StOln 8⅝s05	94
StOln 7⅝s07	89½
StdOh 8½s80	92
StdOh 6⅝s81	93¼
StdOh 7⅝s86	90
StPkg 5⅛s98	56
StPkg 6s90	60⅞
StdStB 9s83	94⅝
Stouf 8⅛s86	92⅝
SterlBn 6½s90	72⅝
StorBr 4½s86	104⅝
StuW 9.35s03	99
Suave 5s97	53
SunCh 11⅝s96	102¼
Sundstr 5s93	84
Sunsh 6½s89	94
Sutro 6⅝s82	87
Svbrn 9⅝s85	98½
TRE 9⅝s02	118
TeleNtl 6s94	55¼
Tandy 10s94	95½
Tandy 10s91	95
Tandy 6½s03	89⅛
Tapp 5½s94	64
Teledy 6½s92	86
Teledy 7s99	79
Teledy 10s04	99
Telex 9s96	75
Telex 11⅝s96	95
Tenco 6¼s92	122
Tenco 7s93	81¼
Tenco 9s94	97¾
TVA 7s97	82¼
TVA 7s97r	82¼
TV 7.35s97B	85½
TV 7.35s97Br	84⅝
TV 7.35s97C	85¼
TV 7.35s97Cr	85¼
TVA 7.4s97	85⅝
TV 7.35s98A	85⅝
TV 7.35s98Ar	85
TV 7.35s98Br	85
TV 7⅝s98C	88⅛
TV 7⅝s98Cr	88⅛

Bonds	Last Price
TVA 7.2s98	89
TVA 8.05s99	92
TV 8.05s99r	91
Tesoro 5⅝s89	103
Texco 5⅝s97	73⅝
Texco 7⅝s01	87⅝
Texco 8⅝s05	97
TxCBa 8⅝s85	97½
TxGsT 8⅝s84	99
TxInt 11½sold	92½
TxInt 11⅝snw	92
TxOG 7⅝s92	87
Textl 4⅝s96	44⅛
Txtrn 5⅝s92	87⅝
Tlcor 9⅝s08	96½
TolEd 7½s02	76
TolEd 8s03	79
TolEd 10s82	103
TolEd 9.35s85	96⅞
TrallF 8.2s87	91
Trane 4s72	71⅛
TWA 4s92	50
TWA 5s94	58
TWA 10s85	97
TWA 11s86	103
TranF 7⅝s91	85⅛
TranF 9⅝s87	97⅝
TrGPL 6⅝s87	79¼
TrGPL 8⅝s89	89
TrGPL 8⅝s90	93⅝
TrGPL 9½s90	97
TrGPL 8⅝s91	93
TrGPL 9⅝s84	99
Trvlr 8.7s95	96
TrISM 7s92f	67½
TrISM 7⅝s80f	96
TCFox 10⅝s98	98⅝
UNC 12s98	100⅝
UVInd 5⅝s95	95⅛
UBk 7.35s07	75⅛
UCarb 5.3s97	74¼
UCarb 8½s05	94¼
UCarb 7½s06	83
UnCp 7⅝s97	79
UnCp 7s89	79
UnEl 2⅝s80	91½
UnEl 8⅝s96	89¼
UnEl 8⅝s07	87½
UOllC 4⅝s86	79½
UOllC 4⅝s86r	77½
UOllC 6⅝s98	78⅛
UOllC 8⅝s82	97½
UOllC 8⅝s85	96
UOllC 8⅝s06	95½
Uniryl 5½s96	52
UnAL 5s91	68
UnAL 4⅝s92	57½
UBrnd 7⅝s88	76
UBrnd 5⅝s94	55⅛
UBrnd 9⅝s98	80
UtdFn 8⅝s87	89⅛
UGsP 5⅝s80	94⅛
UGsP 8⅝s89	92
UGsP 10⅝s90	98⅝
USHo 5⅝s96	69
USHo 10s87	94½
USPIC 8s96	85
USRlt 5⅝s89	63
USSH 4s83	83½
USSH 4½s86	78⅛
USSH 4⅝s96	64½
USSH 7⅝s01	87⅛
USSH 5⅝s01	69

Bonds	Last Price
USTNY 8⅛s01	87
UnTec 5⅝s91	46⅛
UnTec 4½s92	61
UnTel 9.4s99	93⅛
UnUtil 5s73	73⅝
USLIF 9⅞s85	100
UtoP 10⅝s83	103
UtoP 10⅝s05	102⅝
UtoP 8¼s07	87¼
Vend 4½s80	90½
Verex 4⅝s92	59
VerP 9⅝s98	96¼
VaEP 8½s98	85⅝
VaEP 3⅝s82	82½
VaEP 3⅝s86	70½
VaRy 6s2008	63⅝
WaRR 4s83	89⅝
Walgr 5½s91	89
WaltJ 5⅝s91	84
WarC 8⅝s86	92⅝
WarC 9⅝s96	90¼
WarL 8.3s85	97½
Wean 5½s93n	62⅝
Wean 5⅛s93	62⅝
WellF 7⅝s97	83½
WsPtP 7⅝s00	95
WnAcc 9½s79	99 13-32
WAirL 5⅝s93	77½
WAirL 10s84	97⅝
WBnc 7⅝s82	95⅝
WCNA 10⅝s97	95¼
WCNA 10.7s98	94⅞
WElec 8⅝s95	94⅝
WElec 7⅝s96	87⅝
WPl 10s01	93¼
WUC 5⅝s97	58
WUC 10⅝s97	96
WUTl 5¼s87	76⅞
WUTl 8.45s96	87⅝
WUTl 12⅝s81	102⅝
WUTl 10s86	97

Bonds	Last Price
WstC 8½s91	
WstC 7.4s97	
WsteE 5⅝s92	
WsteE 8⅝s95	
Weyh 8s85	
Whirl 3⅝s88	
WhitC 5½s92	
WhMt 5¼s93	
WhMt 7¼s93	
Whittkr 4⅝s88	
Whittkr 10s88	
Whittkr 10s96	
Wicks 5⅝s96	
Wicks 5s97	
Wicks 8⅝s94	
WlHR 5⅝s89	
WlBR 4½s92	
Wms 10⅝s88	
WisC 4s2004	
WisC 4½s91	
WisTl 7⅝s07	
WiscTl 8s14	
WiscTl 8⅝s16	
Womrd 5⅝s94	
Woolw 9s99	
WdAir 10s93	
WdAir 11⅝s94	
WylLb 5⅝s88	
Wyly 7⅝s94f	
Xerox 6s95	
Xerox 8.2s82	
YngtS 4½s90	
YngtS 10½s00	
YngtS 9⅝s91	
Zapt 4⅝s88	
Zapt 4⅝s88	
Zapt 4⅝s88C	
Zapt 10⅝s81	
Zapt 10⅝s97	
Zayre 5⅝s94	
Zurn 5⅝s94	

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Last Price
Austla 5¼s80	98
Austl 8.45s80	98⅝
Austla 8⅝s83	98⅝
Austla 8⅝s81	98
Austla 8⅝s86	97
Austla 8⅝s83	94
Austla 8⅛s84	94½
Austria 9s82	97¼
Austria 7.8s84	92
Austria 8⅝s92	94¼
BangF 8.95s83	97⅝
Brazil 10s81	98⅝
ColsAut 9⅝s97	97½
Caisse 9⅝s80	98 1-32
Czec 6s60mf	43½
Denm 6⅝s82	99
ElFra 8⅝s83	97⅝
EurCS 8⅝s79	98⅝
EurCS 8⅝s84	96
EurCS 9s94	96
EurCS 8⅛s84	94½
EurCS 8⅝s96	94½
EurCS 9⅝s97	96
EurInv 9s82	98⅛
Eurin 8⅛s84	95½
Eurin 9s97	94½

Bonds	Last Price
Eurin 8⅝s92	
Eurin 8⅝s86	
Eurin 9⅝s87	
Eurin 10s99	
Finind 6½s80	
Finind 7⅝s81	
Finind 8⅝s92	
JapnD 8⅛s80	
Mexco 8⅝s77	
Mexco 10s80	
Mexco 9⅝s81	
Mexco 9s82r	
NipTT 7⅝s81	
NipTT 7⅝s82	
NipTT 8⅝s87	
NipTT 7⅝s84	
Norwy 8⅝s80	
Nwy 8.85s80	
Norw 8⅝s81M	
Oslo 8⅝s97	
OsterBk 8s81	
SocNC 9⅝s88	
SocNC 8⅝s83	
Swed 9s97	
Swed 9½s86	

Insurance Stocks

AcdmvInsGp	87	4	4⅛	
AmBkrInsFla .40	52	8⅝	9	— ⅛
ABkrLfFla .36b	100	14¾	15¼	+ ¼
AmCapitol .12e		2¾	2⅝	+ ⅛
AmCwlthFn	4	2⅛	2½	
AmFidelLfe .10	5	9¼	10¼	
AmGrtyFin .10b	56	8	8½	+ ⅛
AmIncmLfe	347	22½	23¼	+ 1½
AmIntlGrp .42	339	52½	53½	
AmInvstLife .20e	3	3½	4	
AmNatlFinl .52	447	15⅝	16¼	
AmPioneer Cp	10	1½	2¼	
AmReinsur 1.50		58½	61½	
AmResrvCp	352	⅞	1⅛	
AmStatesLf .56	5	20½	22½	
AmUndrwrt .50	z95	6½	7	
AnecoReins g	245	10⅜	10⅜	+ ¾
AssocMadis .10	40	4⅜	4⅞	
BankrsSecLf .60	98	22½	23¼	— ½
BenefNatCp	4	13⅜	14⅜	
BMA 1.20	332	29⅞	30⅝	+ ¼
CarolCasity .32b	1	6⅛	6½	
ChaseNatLfe 1	10	12¼	13¼	+ ½
ChespkLfA .24		5¼	5¾	
ChespkLfB .24		4⅜	5½	
ChubbCorp 2.20	101	39¾	40¼	
College Univ.19e		33	40	
ColonlLfeAcc .48	56	17⅝	18⅛	
Columbia Natl.12	7	15	16	
CombInsAm 1.20	468	20¾	21⅛	+ ¼
ContAmLife 1.32	19	35	36	— ¼
CotInStatLfe .35		6⅝	7⅝	
Criterion Ins.80	5	24¾	25¾	
DurhamLfe 1.40	111	49½	50⅝	— ¼
ERCCorp 1.20	476	59	60	— ¾
EmployerCas 1.20b	3	32	33½	+ ½
Equitlowa 1.20	7	26	27	— ¼
ExcelsiorNY 1	1	23	24½	
FarmHomeLf .25e		11¼	12¼	
FarmersGrp .84	1064	25	25½	+ ⅛
FedGuarLfe .20		10	10¾	
FidelCp Va.20	212	6⅞	6¾	
FidelUnLife 1.40	85	66½	67½	+ ¼
FinlSecGrp .52	22	14¼	15¼	+ ¼
FstAmFin .50	37	23¾	24¾	+ ¼
FstColonyLfe .64	5	21¼	22¼	+ ½
FstExecCp s	269	7⅞	7⅞	+ ¼
FstFederLfe .40		15½	18½	
FstUtdInc		2⅝	3	
ForemstAmer .40	15	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
FortuneNat s		3¾	4½	
FoundtnFnlCp		⅜	¾	
FounderFinl	z71	2⅜	2⅝	
GEICOCp .32	404	9⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
GEICOCp pf.74	6	18¾	19¼	
GenReinsur 2	99	82	84	
GeoWashtnCp	187	4	4⅝	+ ⅛
GlobeLfeAc .40b	205	23	23½	+ ⅛
GovtEmp wt	43	2⅝	2¾	
GovtEmpLfe .44	1	13¾	14¼	
GuarantyNatl .50	44	16	16¾	+ ¼
Hanoverins .52	141	32	32½	— ⅛
HartfdStmBl 2	104	29¾	30⅜	— 1
HomeBenef .92	4	26½	27½	
IndpLblyLfe		1½	2¼	
IndepLfeAcc 1.16	92	20⅛	20½	
IntrcontLfe .19e		4½	5	
Interfinc1 1.10	60	24¼	25	— ¼
IntLfeHld	9	3¾	4⅛	
InvHeritKy .30	z43	12¼	13	
InvestorsIns		1½	1¾	
InvstInsHld h.17e		6¾	7⅜	
JeffrsnNatLf .52	7	31¼	32¼	
KansCityLfe 2	8	62	64	+ ½
KemperCorp 1.60	161	29¾	30½	— 1
KyCentLfe .50	49	18⅝	19¼	
LibrtyNatLfe 1	89	27½	28	+ ⅛
LifeInvInc .20	117	16	16½	
Lifesurance	7	9⅛	10	
LincIncLf .60a	13	18	19	
LoyalAmLfe .40e		16⅛	17⅛	
MCMCorp .16	4	6⅞	7⅛	
ModrnSecL .20e		1½	2⅛	
MonarchCap 1.14	83	23¼	23⅝	+ ¼
MonumentCp .92	134	26⅝	26⅞	— ¼
MatlAmIns .14		4¼	5¼	
MutSavLfe .92		20⅛	20⅝	
NNCorp 2	104	33¾	34½	
NatLifeFla .28b	241	10	10½	+ ⅛
NatOldLine .36	1444	15¾	16⅝	+ 3⅝
NatResrvLf .40e		17	17⅝	
NatSecIns .26	15	14½	15½	+ ¼
NatWestn Lf	131	9⅝	9¾	
NationwideA .60	12	17⅝	17⅞	
NJLife Co	18	2 3-16	2 9-16	
NorthCentrl .25		14	15½	
NorNatLfe .15e		5	6½	
NowstNatLfe 1.04	197	34	34½	+ 1
OhCasualty 1.40	319	27⅜	28⅛	+ ⅛
OldRepInt 1.24	478	31¼	32	+ ¾
PacStd Life	34	4⅛	4½	
PensirIns .20	3	13½	14½	
PiedmtMan .14	3	7¾	8½	
PreferdRisk .50		18¼	19¼	
Pres Life		5⅝	6¾	
ProtectiveLfe	32	25⅝	26½	+ ¼
ProvLfeAcc 1.48	6	47	48½	
ReliableLife 1.15e	z81	18¾	19⅝	
RepbNatLfe .60	93	18⅝	19¼	
RyanIns Grp.12	18	12½	14	— 1½
SRICp 1.60		27	29	— ½
SafecoCorp 1.50	67	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅛
StPaulCos 1.80	74	38½	39	+ ¼
SecurAmLfe .70	3	14	14¾	— ¼
SecurConn Lfe	74	39¼	40¼	— ¼
SecurLfeGa .52	24	11¼	12½	+ ¼
SouUnAla .20e	2	5⅞	6⅜	
SouthlandFin .40	97	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
SowstnLife 1	2029	33¾	34¼	+ ¾
SovereignCp .05r	97	5⅜	5¼	+ ⅛
StLifeIndiana .36	1	17¾	18½	
StatesmGrp .15b	60	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
TransprtLfe .08t	91	15½	16	
Unicoa		31	35	
UnitDiversitd	6	1	1⅞	— ⅛
UnFireCasIt .72	78	23½	24½	+ 3¼
UnPresLfe s	20	9¼	9⅝	
UnitSvLf III	17	2	3	
UnitSvcLife .80	36	16⅝	17⅛	— ¼
WestnCasSur 1.40	8	34¼	34¾	
WestnStaLfe .60b	2	15¾	16⅜	
Windsor Lfe		1⅞	2⅝	
ZenithNat Ins.30	80	17	18	

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings

Week Ended Friday, July 6, 1979

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chge
CIT Financl	2,064,000	55½	39⅝	55	+14⅝
PhillipsPet	1,389,400	40⅝	37⅝	39⅝	+1⅝
Texaco Inc	1,340,800	28⅝	27	28⅝	+⅜
IBM s	1,275,700	76⅝	71⅝	73⅝	+1¼
CaesarsWld	1,227,500	28⅝	26⅝	28½	+1½
Sambos Rst	1,188,800	6⅝	5	6½	+1⅛
Hornischfg	1,158,800	22⅝	18½	22⅝	—2⅛
Occident Pet	1,138,500	24½	22¼	24¼	+2
Exxon	1,119,500	54½	53	54⅝	+⅝
NLT Corp	855,000	35½	32⅝	33⅝	—2⅝
Amer T&T	811,600	58	57¼	58	+⅛
Mesa Pet	792,600	66	61⅛	65½	+1⅞
Gulf Oil	787,900	27⅝	27	27⅝	+½
Heller Int	706,200	33⅝	30⅝	31⅝	—1⅝
Goodyear	687,800	16	15⅝	15⅝	—½
Gen Motors	682,100	60	57⅝	58⅛	—1⅛
BurnsRL	681,900	6⅝	5⅛	6⅝	+1⅛
Travelers	680,700	39⅝	37⅝	39⅝	+1⅛
GulfUtdCp	677,100	23½	19⅞	22⅝	+1⅝
UnOilCal s	673,400	38⅝	36⅝	38⅛	+⅛

Issues Traded in: 2084

Advances: 1082 ; declines: 725 ; unchanged: 277

New highs: 161 ; new lows: 38

Volume

This week	132,590,000 shares
Last Week	175,890,000 shares
1978 same week	83,770,000 shares
1979 to date	3,846,640,897 shares
1978 to date	3,444,720,000 shares
1977 to date	2,719,428,800 shares

NYSE Averages

Week Ended Friday, July 6, 1979

	High	Low	Last	Net Change
Indust.	64.80	63.71	64.80	p.43
Transp.	48.57	47.54	48.57	p.79
Utils.	39.00	38.54	39.00	p.35
Finance	65.00	63.66	65.00	p.62
Composite	58.82	57.86	58.82	P.44
Standard & Poor's				
400 Indust.	114.77	113.05	114.77	p.63
20 Transp.	15.05	14.61	15.05	p.42
40 Utils.	51.54	50.87	51.54	p.73
40 Finance	13.18	12.88	13.18	p.13
500 Stocks	103.62	101.99	103.62	p.71
Dow Jones				
30 Indust.	846.16	834.04	846.16	p.18
20 Transp.	248.64	241.33	248.44	p.39
15 Utils.	106.70	105.21	106.70	p.25
65 Comb.	298.53	293.01	298.53	p.56

Chicago Options Table

Option &	price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	N.Y. Close
		— Jul —		— Oct —		— Jan —		
Alcoa	50	37	1⅜	72	3⅝	14	4⅝	51⅞
Alcoa	60	a	a	4	⅜	61	1⅛	51⅞
Am Exp	35	a	a	17	1¼	a	a	34½
Am Tel	55	a	a	4	2⅝	71	4	58
Am Tel	60	524	1-16	967	9-16	295	1⅛	58
Am Tel	65	a	a	6	⅛	8	3-16	58
Atl R	50	12	18⅛	a	a	b	b	68¼
Atl R	60	89	8½	122	9¼	45	10	68¼
Atl R	70	502	11-16	567	3	167	4¼	68¼
Avon	45	42	2⅝	27	4	100	4⅝	47⅝
Avon p	45	412	1-16	97	1	18	1 11-16	47⅝
Avon	50	238	⅛	237	1⅝	116	2	47⅝
Avon p	50	238	2½	151	3⅝	36	4	47⅝
Avon p	60	11	12½	a	a	b	b	47⅝
BankAm	25	14	2½	17	2 13-16	11	3⅛	27⅝
BankAm	30	a	a	49	½	134	15-16	27⅝
Beth S	20	69	1⅝	64	2⅜	b	b	21⅝
Beth S	25	1	1-16	33	5-16	54	⅝	21⅝
Burl N	40	45	19⅝	28	20	b	b	60
Burl N	45	105	15	62	15¼	34	15⅜	60
Burl N	50	122	10⅛	136	11¼	152	11⅞	60
Burl N	60	b	b	550	4⅝	139	5⅛	60
Burrgh	60	1	10½	a	a	a	a	70
Burrgh	70	30	1½	a	a	a	a	70
Burrgh	80	a	a	2	15-16	a	a	70
Citicp	20	2	5⅝	8	5½	a	a	25⅝
Citicp	25	1296	⅛	476	1⅝	265	2⅛	25⅝
Citicp	30	a	a	15	3-16	b	b	25⅝
Delta	35	3	6½	a	a	a	a	41¼
Delta	40	43	1½	5	2⅝	a	a	41¼
Delta	45	55	1-16	7	1	25	1⅜	41¼
Dig Eq	50	14	6⅝	a	a	a	a	56⅜
Dig Eq	60	5	⅛	25	2	a	a	56⅜
Disney	35	a	a	a	a	2	2⅛	34½
Disney	40	a	a	a	a	8	1 3-16	34½
duPnt o	43⅝	793	⅛	141	2 5-16	11	2⅝	43
duPnt o	46⅝	329	1-16	75	⅞	12	2	43
du Pnt	40	634	3¼	62	4⅛	24	4½	43
du Pnt	45	b	b	80	1⅝	34	1 15-16	43
du Pnt	50	a	a	52	5-16	b	b	43
Eas Kd	50	135	7⅝	b	b	b	b	57⅝
Eas Kd	60	1444	5-16	1127	2	249	3¼	57⅝
Eas Kd p	60	1294	2½	599	3½	71	4	57⅝
Eas Kd	70	a	a	65	⅛	36	⅝	57⅝
Eas Kd p	70	147	12⅝	2	13⅛	4	12½	57⅝
Exxon	45	2	9⅝	a	a	b	b	54½
Exxon	50	299	4⅛	322	5⅛	294	5½	54½
Exxon	60	a	a	94	½	543	1	54½
F N M	15	52	3⅜	30	3⅝	28	4	18⅝
F N M	20	3	1-16	81	5-16	136	⅝	18⅝
Fluor	35	1	17½	52	21	a	a	55¼
Fluor	40	77	14¼	22	15	2	14⅜	55¼
Fluor	45	120	9½	91	9⅜	37	10⅜	55¼
Fluor	50	b	b	422	7¼	153	8⅛	55¼
GtWst o	16⅝	14	8½	a	a	b	b	25⅛
GtWst o	20	11	5⅝	a	a	b	b	25⅛
GtWst o	23⅝	6	2⅛	17	2½	b	b	25⅛
Gt Wst	15	a	a	7	10⅝	a	a	25⅛
Gt Wst	20	20	5⅛	68	6	22	5⅝	25⅛
Gt Wst	25	b	b	104	2	68	2⅞	25⅛
Halbtn	60	24	8	9	9½	a	a	68
Halbtn	70	532	9-16	535	2⅝	39	4⅛	68
Homstk	30	59	5	26	5⅝	5	7⅝	34⅝
Homstk	35	1037	⅝	640	2 5-16	237	3	34⅝
Homstk	40	655	1-16	b	b	b	b	34⅝
Hou OM	15	147	5⅝	97	6⅝	12	6⅝	21
Hou OM	20	2138	1⅛	856	2½	223	3¼	21
Hou OM	25	381	1-16	b	b	b	b	21
I N A	45	85	2⅝	159	2⅝	39	3	47
I B M	65	304	8⅝	b	b	b	b	73½
I B M	70	4021	4	696	6¼	158	7½	73½
I B M p	70	3708	3-16	1659	1¼	513	2	73½
I B M	75	5199	⅝	1839	3⅛	943	4⅝	73½
I B M p	75	3970	1 13-16	1502	3⅝	252	4⅛	73½
I B M	80	1194	1-16	1645	1½	672	2⅝	73½
I B M p	80	1116	6½	342	7	116	6⅝	73½
In Har	35	123	5⅝	36	5⅝	2	6	40⅝
In Har	40	594	1 3-16	205	2½	120	3¼	40⅝
In Har	45	a	a	45	½	39	1½	40⅝
In Min	45	237	4¼	16	5	4	5¼	48⅝
In Min	50	233	11-16	283	2	5	2⅝	48⅝
In Pap	40	82	4	a	a	9	5	43½
In Pap	45	249	9-16	107	1 13-16	30	2½	43½
In Pap	50	a	a	13	7-16	12	⅞	43½
John J	70	21	1½	3	4	a	a	71
John J	80	a	a	10	⅜	43	1½	71
Kerr M	40	5	17⅝	b	b	b	b	59⅝
Kerr M	45	30	14¼	a	a	2	15	59⅝
Kerr M	50	298	9⅛	372	10⅛	23	11⅝	59⅝
Kerr M	60	1346	1 1-16	443	3⅝	36	4⅝	59⅝
Merck	60	55	8	28	8½	6	9	68
Merck	70	176	5-16	198	2	14	3	68
Merril	15	27	4¼	13	4⅝	33	4⅛	19
Merril	20	318	⅛	105	1⅛	23	1⅜	19
M M M	50	141	6½	173	7½	3	8⅛	56⅛
M M M	60	110	3-16	112	1 9-16	21	2⅝	56⅛
M M M	70	3	1-16	a	a	b	b	56⅛
Monsan	45	3	5½	6	6½	6	7½	50⅝
Monsan	50	100	1⅝	48	3⅛	46	4½	50⅝
Monsan	60	13	1-16	57	7-16	176	1 3-16	50⅝
Nw Air	25	6	3⅝	a	a	a	a	28½
Nw Air	30	89	⅛	75	1⅝	121	2	28½
Pennz	30	1	11¼	a	a	b	b	42⅛
Pennz	35	214	7¼	35	7⅝	25	8¼	42⅛
Pennz	40	605	2⅝	231	4⅝	144	5¼	42⅛
Pepsi	20	3	5	a	a	a	a	24⅝
Pepsi	25	131	⅛	78	1⅛	12	1⅜	24⅝
Polar	30	1474	5-16	933	1⅜	527	2 13-16	28⅝
Polar	35	112	1-16	348	9-16	348	1⅜	28⅝
Polar	40	10	1-16	429	⅛	464	11-16	28⅝
Polar	45	a	a	113	⅛	b	b	28⅝
Polar	50	a	a	709	1-16	b	b	28⅝
Polar	60	1	1-16	a	a	b	b	28⅝
Sperry	45	45	1⅛	32	11-16	a	a	45⅛
Sperry	50	16	1-16	5	⅝	1	1½	45⅛
Squibb	25	8	6⅝	a	a	a	a	31½
Squibb	30	175	1⅝	73	2⅝	2	3⅛	31½
Squibb	35	1	1-16	21	11-16	16	1 7-16	31½
StorT o	12½	52	4½	b	b	b	b	17
StorT o	17½	698	½	149	1⅝	53	2⅜	17
StorT o	22½	55	1-16	190	½	70	1 1-16	17
StorTec	15	385	2 5-16	153	3¼	63	4	17
StorTec	20	420	1-16	721	1	123	1⅝	17
StorTec	25	6	1-16	389	⅛	b	b	17
Tandy	20	6	⅝	7	2⅛	a	a	20⅝
Tandy	25	a	a	13	⅜	a	a	20⅝
Tandy	30	a	a	52	⅛	a	a	20⅝
Teldy o	73⅝	4	66	b	b	b	b	139⅝
Teldy o	83	18	56½	b	b	b	b	139⅝
Teldy o	92⅛	31	47½	56	49	b	b	139⅝
Teldy o	101⅝	37	38½	b	41	b	b	139⅝
Teldy o	110⅝	67	29	44	32	b	b	139⅝
Teldy o	119⅝	144	19⅝	262	24	b	b	139⅝
Teldyn	110	236	29½	39	33	25	37	139⅝
Teldyn	120	1659	19¼	303	23⅝	66	27½	139⅝
Teldyn	130	3901	9⅝	749	16⅝	95	20⅛	139⅝
Teldyn	140	b	b	1221	10	411	14⅝	139⅝
Tex In	70	3	20⅝	a	a	a	a	90⅝
Tex In	80	78	11⅛	46	12	2	15	90⅝
Tex In	90	404	2	61	5½	2	7	90⅝
Tex In	100	93	1-16	169	2	b	b	90⅝
Upjohn	40	3	7⅛	a	a	a	a	47⅛
Upjohn	45	112	2½	119	3½	24	4½	47⅛
Upjohn	50	203	⅛	71	1⅛	41	2¼	47⅛
Weyerh	25	10	4	a	a	a	a	29
Weyerh	30	116	⅜	119	1⅜	17	2⅛	29
Weyerh	35	a	a	a	a	5	11-16	29
Xerox	50	177	12⅝	a	a	7	13⅛	62
Xerox	60	1270	2⅝	499	4⅝	91	6⅛	62
Xerox	70	a	a	803	15-16	b	b	62
		— Aug —		— Nov —		— Feb —		
A E P	20	2	1 9-16	2	1⅝	a	a	21⅝
A E P	25	a	a	119	⅛	56	3-16	21⅝
Am Hos	25	16	4⅛	a	a	a	a	29⅝
Am Hos	30	34	⅛	67	1 7-16	2	2	29⅝
A M P	35	21	1 13-16	a	a	2	2	36⅛
Bally o	22½	17	21⅝	b	b	b	b	44
Bally	25	34	19⅝	a	a	b	b	44
Bally	30	14	14⅛	14	15	8	15⅛	44
Bally	35	350	9⅝	88	11⅛	50	12⅛	44
Bally	40	1218	5⅝	176	8	130	9⅛	44
Bally	45	857	3⅛	135	5½	31	6⅝	44
Bally	50	1036	1⅝	155	3⅝	55	4⅝	44
Baxter	40	32	2⅝	10	4	a	a	42⅝
Baxter	45	2	9-16	1	1⅝	a	a	42⅝
Blk Dk	15	28	8	5	8⅛	b	b	23¼
Blk Dk	20	249	3⅛	51	3⅝	5	4¼	23¼
Blk Dk	25	364	7-16	160	1	66	1⅜	23¼
Boeing o	33⅜	21	9	a	a	b	b	42⅝
Boeing o	40	19	3⅛	1	4⅝	b	b	42⅝
Boeing o	46⅝	15	⅛	78	1⅝	b	b	42⅝
Boeing o	53⅜	18	1-16	6	½	b	b	42⅝
Boeing	35	158	7½	a	a	1	9	42⅝
Boeing	40	450	3	98	4⅝	70	6⅛	42⅝
Boeing	45	609	13-16	215	2⅛	57	3⅛	42⅝
Bois C	35	153	1⅜	76	2 7-16	7	2⅝	35⅝
C B S	45	13	6⅜	8	7	a	a	51⅞
C B S	50	41	2⅝	10	3⅝	a	a	51⅞
Coke	35	a	a	a	a	2	4½	38
Coke	40	28	½	18	1¼	21	15-16	38
Colgat	15	9	1⅝	34	1⅝	a	a	16½
Colgat	20	a	a	4	⅛	4	5-16	16½
Cmw Ed	25	6	3-16	4	½	40	⅞	23⅝
C Data	30	67	11½	19	12½	a	a	42
C Data	35	1149	7⅝	133	8	46	9	42
C Data	40	2451	3	376	4⅝	225	5⅝	42
GnDyn o	28	2	4⅝	b	b	b	b	32¼
GnDyn o	32	5	1⅜	b	b	b	b	32¼
GnDyn o	36	139	⅝	b	b	b	b	32¼
Gn Dyn	30	118	3	4	4⅛	a	a	32¼
Gn Dyn	35	69	⅝	74	1⅝	55	2 13-16	32¼
Gen Fd	30	17	1 15-16	15	2⅛	2	2⅝	31⅝
Gen Fd	35	a	a	2	⅜	3	⅝	31⅝
Hewlet	70	1	27⅝	b	b	b	b	96⅝
Hewlet	80	119	17⅝	a	a	2	21¼	96⅝
Hewlet	90	124	8½	9	11	1	13⅝	
Hewlet	100	321	2⅝	17	5½	28	7¼	
H Inns	15	155	4⅝	57	5	98	5⅝	
H Inns	20	685	⅝	212	1 13-16	183	2 7-16	
Honwll	50	51	19⅛	b	b	b	b	
Honwll p	50	1	1-16	b	b	b	b	
Honwll	60	83	10	6	12	1	12	
Honwll p	60	148	⅛	81	⅝	49	1⅜	
Honwll	70	1282	2⅝	265	4⅝	18	5⅝	
Honwll p	70	1277	1 15-16	115	3⅛	a	a	
Honwll	80	109	⅛	164	1 1-16	35	2	
Honwll p	80	1	10⅝	4	11	a	a	
In Flv	20	10	1⅝	45	1⅝	3	2⅛	
In Flv	25	1	1-16	28	3-16	159	11-16	
J Manv	20	70	4⅛	a	a	a	a	
J Manv	25	53	⅜	56	1⅛	5	1⅜	
MGIC	25	65	3⅛	a	a	a	a	
MGIC	30	b	b	17	2 1-16	12	2⅝	
Mobil	35	518	5⅛	10	6	8	6	
Mobil	40	810	1⅝	194	2½	344	3⅜	
N Semi	15	36	11⅝	55	12½	b	b	
N Semi	20	505	7¼	38	8¼	9	8⅝	
N Semi	25	1814	3⅝	219	4⅝	79	5⅝	
N Semi	30	1415	1 3-16	293	2½	78	3⅛	
Occi	15	68	9¼	17	9¼	11	9¼	
Occi	20	1366	4⅛	633	4⅝	159	5⅛	
Occi	25	1887	1⅛	1079	2⅛	543	2⅝	
Raythn	40	125	7¼	a	a	a	a	
Raythn	45	27	2⅝	1	3⅝	5	4⅝	
Raythn	50	186	⅛	38	1⅜	10	2	
Rynlds	60	45	¾	21	1⅛	96	2 3-16	
Slumb o	60	2	15½	181	17	b	b	
Slumb o	66⅝	6	9⅝	a	a	b	b	
Slumb o	73⅜	129	4	121	6	b	b	
Slumb	60	62	16¼	1	17	1	17½	
Slumb	70	238	6⅝	28	8¼	30	9⅝	
Slumb	80	259	1 1-16	223	2 15-16	18	4⅛	
Skylin	10	58	⅜	7	9-16	28	1	
Skylin	15	a	a	27	1-16	a	a	
Southn	15	a	a	a	a	50	5-16	
St Ind	60	60	6⅝	47	7½	2	8½	
St Ind	70	119	⅝	84	2⅛	13	3	
Tx Glf	20	a	a	1	4⅝	a	a	
Tx Glf	25	97	⅜	27	1½	7	2 1-16	
U A L	20	a	a	3	5½	10	6⅛	
U A L	25	108	1 1-16	87	2⅛	25	3	
U A L	30	49	1-16	32	9-16	102	1 3-16	
U A L	35	3	1-16	b	b	b	b	
U Tech	35	107	2⅝	24	3½	a	a	
U Tech	40	219	5-16	207	1	39	1⅝	
J Walt	25	a	a	4	8⅝	a	a	
J Walt	30	77	3⅝	6	4	a	a	
J Walt	35	7	7-16	25	15-16	50	1¼	
Willms	15	41	6⅛	4	6⅝	a	a	
Willms	20	1372	1½	243	2¼	158	2⅝	
		— Sep —		— Dec —		— Mar —		
Bruns	10	9	3⅝	1	3⅝	5	4¼	
Bruns	15	736	7-16	197	11-16	246	1⅛	
Dow Ch	25	35	2⅝	28	3	1	3	
Dow Ch	30	107	5-16	32	15-16	211	1¼	
Ford	40	23	2⅝	8	2½	22	3	
Ford	45	31	¼	10	⅝	22	1⅛	
Gen El	45	29	5⅝	a	a	a	a	
Gen El	50	509	1⅝	97	2⅝	9	2¾	
Gen El	55	64	3-16	40	½	28	15-16	
G M	50	118	8⅝	7	8⅝	a	a	
G M p	50	30	3-16	230	⅞	191	1 5-16	
G M	60	816	1¼	203	2 3-16	102	2⅝	
G M p	60	1066	3⅛	173	4⅝	40	5¼	
G M p	70	5	12⅝	a	a	a	a	
Glf Wn	10	10	5	a	a	3	5¼	
Glf Wn	15	421	9-16	489	1	153	1 7-16	
Glf Wn	20	2	1-16	a	a	a	a	
I T T	25	8	5	1	5½	14	5¼	
I T T	30	694	1 3-16	306	1 13-16	300	2¼	
I T T	35	11	⅛	17	¼	13	7-16	
K mart	25	13	2	a	a	4	3	
K mart	30	5	⅜	a	a	7	1⅛	
Kenn C	20	81	3⅝	10	4¼	a	a	
Kenn C	25	180	⅝	106	1⅝	56	2⅛	
Mc Don	40	18	7¼	a	a	b	b	
Mc Don	45	62	3⅝	55	4⅝	4	5⅝	
Mc Don	50	306	1 3-16	12	2¼	37	3⅛	
N C R	60	80	9	a	a	6	11	
N C R	70	248	2 5-16	22	3⅝	70	5½	
N C R	80	9	⅛	16	1⅛	b	b	
R C A	20	25	4⅛	a	a	a	a	
R C A	25	196	15-16	62	1 9-16	10	2	
R C A	30	15	⅛	9	¼	76	9-16	
Sears	15	a	a	a	a	10	4⅝	
Sears	20	86	⅜	105	⅜	40	⅞	
Sears	25	8	1-16	9	1-16	2	3-16	
Syntex	30	30	6¼	2	6⅝	a	a	
Syntex	35	87	2⅝	6	3⅝	2	4½	
Syntex	40	86	⅝	30	1⅝	11	2	

Total volume 137,090 Open interest 2,210,1

a—Not traded. b—No option offered. p—Put.

Sales in 100s. Last is premium (purchase price).

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Washington, D.C.

DM 50,000,000 8% Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1979/1989

Private Placement

DG BANK
Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

Deutsche Girozentrale —Deutsche Kommunalbank—

July 1979

New Issue

All these securities having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

Banque Extérieure d'Algérie

Algiers, Algeria

Swiss Francs 50,000,000
FLOATING RATE BONDS 1979-89

BANQUE GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENER S.A.

SODITIC S.A.

CITICORP INTERNATIONAL FINANCE S.A.

SAUDI FINANCE CORPORATION SAUDIFIN S.A.

ARAB BANK (OVERSEAS) LTD.
BANCA DEL SEMPIONE
BANCA UNIONE DI CREDITO
BANQUE POUR LE COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL S.A.
BANQUE MULTI COMMERCIALE
COMPAGNIE DE BANQUE ET D'INVESTISSEMENTS, CBI

CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS BANK (SWITZERLAND)
CRÉDIT LYONNAIS
DOW BANKING CORPORATION
E. GUTZWILLER & CIE
SOCIÉTÉ BANCAIRE BARCLAYS (SUISSE) S.A.
SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE ALSACIENNE DE BANQUE
TRADE DEVELOPMENT BANK

June 1979

هكذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 7 Monday, July 9, 1979

BUSINESS/FINANCE

..urobond Auction ..ooks Like Success

By William Ellington

..NDON, July 8 (AP-DJ) —The ..ttempt to introduce competi- ..idding for new Eurobond is- ..ooks like it will succeed de- ..a potential threat to the ..'s commission structure, in- ..nt bankers say.

..European Investment Bank ..vited about 50 banks to sub- ..ds for its 10-year, 9.70 per- ..nnual coupon bonds in mini- ..lots of $25 million. The EIB ..ated that the lowest accepted ..ice will be applied to all the ..nts tendered at higher prices. ..IB is seeking a total amount ..ween $100 and $150 million.

..e the tender offering was an- ..ed at midweek, individual ..have been forming alliances ..nformal syndicates to share ..k in bidding for the $25 mil- ..ts. And bankers were being ..hat secretive about what ..of arrangements they were ..g.

..wever, some of the mystery ..spense over the likely tender ..was taken away when Ross ..artners (Securities) Ltd. de- ..to deal in the EIB bonds on a ..issued basis in what might be ..bed as a "pre-auction" mar- ..he London securities firm ..dding 98 Friday and offering ..nds at 98.5. On an annual ..o maturity basis, this worked ..a bid yield of about 10.03 ..t and an offered yield 9.94 ..t.

..s, banks bidding at the offi- ..nder were assured of being ..o lay off some of their bonds ..nd to obtain bonds at 98.5 to ..n to their customers at a mar- ..his makes it likely that banks ..ubmit bids at no more than ..hough obviously market con- ..s can change considerably by ..eadline for bids Wednesday ..ng.

In any case, it seems somewhat likely that the EIB will pay more by using the auction technique than if it relied on the standard underwriting procedure. The European Coal and Steel Community, a sister agency of the EIB, floated a $150 million, 12-year bond issue last week at an all-in interest cost of 9.83 percent. The offering at 99.75 comprised bonds bearing 10.75 percent for the first two years and 9.25 percent for the remaining 10 years for an average coupon rate of 9.5 percent. After subtracting the 2 percent gross commission, the effective cost price to the ECSC came to 97.75 for a yield of 9.83 percent. This was somewhat less than the pre-auction offered yield of 9.94 percent for the EIB issue.

The syndicate arrangements for the ECSC issue provided for $80 million of the issue to be sold in Japan and the remaining $70 million to be sold in the Eurobond market. However, Japanese investors were reportedly reluctant to assume the exchange-rate risk. Consequently, bonds designated for Japan were apparently being offered in the Eurobond market, which depressed the price in Europe to 97.5-98 Friday from the issue price of 99.75.

New dollar issues reaching the market last week generally got a poor reception because of persistent weakness of the dollar and the expectation that a rising rate of U.S. inflation will eventually force U.S. interest rates up despite a slowdown in the economy.

A $50 million, 15-year issue of Dome Petroleum Ltd. was priced at 98.5 to yield 10.25 percent. Nevertheless, in aftermarket trading it was quoted at a lower price of 96.75-97.25. A $100 million, seven-year note issue of Continental Group Overseas Finance NV. bearing 9.625 percent was quoted at 98-98.5, down from issue price of par.

However, a $30 million, five-year-note issue of Australian Resources Development Bank at 99.5 bearing 9.625 percent to yield 9.75 percent fared reasonably well. The issue was expected to start trading at 98.13-98.63.

Among issues under offer is a $50 million, five-year Argentine government note issue bearing 9.875 percent. The syndicate manager, Credit Suisse-First Boston, indicated that the issue might be priced at 99 to yield 10.14 percent. The offering is Argentina's first in the Eurodollar bond market since 1970 and the syndicate manager asserts that Argentina's economy has improved to a point where prime terms are justified.

Nevertheless, with the Argentine government's cost of living index up 9.7 percent in June and 63.8 percent in the first half of the year, there were some doubts. In the pre-market, the issue was quoted at a discount from issue price of 2.5

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

New York Stock Market

By Philip T. Wiggins

NEW YORK, July 8 (NYT) — The stock market marked time most of last week as the impact of sharply higher oil prices, the Fourth of July holiday, the cancellation by President Carter of his energy speech and the subsequent criticism of his handling of the oil crisis all served to keep investors off balance.

But on Friday, after President Carter announced that he was meeting with his top advisers and governors of several states to seek a solution on energy, the Dow Jones industrial average soared 10.41 points to close at 846.16.

The Dow showed a gain of 4.18 for the four-day week. After losing 7.94 points on Monday, the Dow recovered to post a narrow gain the following day. Following the Wednesday holiday, however, the key index moved up only O.17 of a point on Thursday when it was was learned the president would not make his energy address that night.

Then came the Carter announcement Friday. Investors also were encouraged by a government report that wholesale prices rose by only 0.5 percent in June and that the nation's jobless rate in the month reached its lowest level in five years, declining to 5.6 percent from 5.8 percent in May.

"The market has held extremely well this week in the face of the weak dollar, the rise in the price of gold, the softness in bond market and the increased price in oil," observed James Volk, managing director of equity trading at Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Inc. "What the market is telling us in the face of all these negatives is that it wants to move higher as opposed to continuing lower."

As might be expected energy issues followed the news as a market focal point. On both the New York and American stock exchanges, oil stocks consistently dominated the most-active lists.

Acquisition activity proved uplifting for many issues. The CIT Financial Corp. was one of the biggest beneficiaries. CIT's stock jumped 9 ⅜ points on Tuesday after the company disclosed it had been approached by a major corporation with a general proposal to acquire CIT. On Thursday, after it was learned that the suitor was the RCA Corp., CIT tacked on another 3 ⅜. On Thursday, the Studebaker-Worthington Corp. climbed 11 ¼ to 39 after it said that a large corporation had expressed interest in acquiring some or all of its Studebaker-Worthington's assets.

U.S. Oil Output Down Despite OPEC Spur

By Anthony J. Parisi

NEW YORK, July 8 (NYT) — Spurred by the lure of high OPEC prices, non-OPEC oil producers have been increasing their production faster than most experts thought possible a few years ago, but they have not been able to close the gap created by the OPEC cutbacks. And in the United States, production continues to fall despite higher prices.

Last year, even with the additional oil provided by the Alaskan pipeline, crude-oil output averaged only 8.7 million barrels a day, down from a 1970 peak of 9.6 million. Including natural gas liquids, domestic production last year was 10.3 million barrels a day, down from the combined record total of 10.8 million in 1969.

Despite the pipeline and a substantial increase in drilling in the nation's more traditional oilfields, the industry has been finding less and less oil. After 120 years of intense drilling, the 48 contiguous states are apparently running out of oil. Although more will probably be found in these traditional fields, the nation's picked-over provinces no longer seem able to quench its growing thirst for oil.

General Agreement

Critics of the oil industry generally agree with that pessimistic outlook for domestic production. In fact, they often use it as an argument against decontrolling U.S. crude-oil prices, asserting that higher prices will only mean faster, not more, production in the long run.

Nonetheless, some still believe that the companies are actually withholding production from their seasoned fields. But a look at the overall numbers suggests that even if there is some withholding, it has not made a fundamental difference in the nation's supply situation.

"I don't think there's any way in the world you could expand production in the lower 48," said Frederick Perkins, head of production for the Exxon Company U.S.A., the domestic arm of the Exxon Corp. "We're already producing a whole lot harder than we were. Reserves have gone down 40 percent over the last 10 years; production, on the other hand, has dropped only 20 percent."

Production rates are as much a matter of science as economics. From a cash-flow viewpoint, a company wants to extract the oil it has found as quickly as possible so it can recover costs and invest proceeds in other promising projects.

There are, in addition, several outside sources that serve as checks on production rates. For pricing purposes, the Department of Energy has reviewed geologic and production data for every major oilfield in the United States, and has projected decline rates for each. Significant deviations from those records presumably would not escape notice.

The producing states also keep such data, partly to ensure that severance taxes levied on production are fully paid. Finally, the companies pay output-based royalties; landowners who collect those fees can be counted on to question production cutbacks.

Thus, industry and government experts say, there is little doubt that there is a genuine shortage of crude.

In the immediate future, there appears to be only one way for the United States to balance supply and demand: Reduce demand. That, of course, is just what the country is doing, however haphazardly, with gasoline lines, sharp cutbacks of diesel fuel for truckers, cancellation of airline flights and the like.

The shortage controversy has thus focused on whether the shortage of crude has been mismanaged — either intentionally, to exploit an already unfortunate situation, or unintentionally, from incompetence. For how, critics ask, could an overall shortage of only 2 percent create the kind of disruption that the nation has experienced in the last few months?

Majors' Role Shrinks as Oil Middlemen

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP-DJ) — The middleman role of the seven major international oil companies as crude oil suppliers to third parties continues to evaporate with the persistent supply squeeze.

For the third quarter, these companies have cut these sales volumes a cumulative 45 percent — to about 2.1 million barrels daily, from last year's 3.7 million barrels daily, according to Petroleum Intelligence Weekly (PIW) calculations.

The major companies' third party sales began declining in the early 1970s as state oil companies and OPEC nations began direct marketing of crude. The trend abated somewhat in recent years when supplies were relatively abundant.

The companies are shifting away from the emergency "force majeure" supply cuts initiated at the height of the Iranian crisis toward more permanent curtailments.

Permanent Reductions

Most now invoke the general shortage clause in supply contracts, since the present shortfall has spread beyond Iran-related causes. Others are making more basic permanent reductions in contract volumes to reflect "new realities."

The cuts in sales to third parties has continued in each quarter of 1979. The biggest was almost 1 million barrels a day in the first quarter, followed by a additional 260,000-barrel-a-day reduction in the second quarter and a further 370,000-barrel-a-day cut in the third, PIW says.

In addition to Iran, major oil companies have lost volumes from other export sources such as Libya, Algeria and Mexico.

The major companies with a large traditional reliance on Iran — British Petroleum and Royal Dutch/Shell — have taken the most severe action with third parties by cutting volume 65 percent and 50 percent respectively starting July 1.

The least severe reductions come from those with access to substantial volumes of Saudi Arabian crude — the four U.S. partners in Aramco. Standard Oil of California, Texaco and Mobil continue with reductions of about 16 percent, while Exxon is at 20 percent.

The other major company — Gulf Oil — reduced supplies by 30 percent for the third quarter, up from the previous 20 percent.

In contrast to the seven majors, France's CFP is one of the few large oil firms actually reversing earlier supply reductions. It is reducing its cutbacks for the third quarter from 18 percent in second quarter and 15 percent in the first.

More Foreign Banks Approved in Spain

MADRID, July 8 (AP-DJ) — The government has authorized six more foreign banks to open branch offices in Spain in the next two years. Citibank of New York and the Banque Nationale de Paris opened branches in Madrid last month.

On Friday, the government authorized the First National Bank of Chicago, Bankers Trust Company, the Bank of Tokyo and Banco di Roma to open branches after Sept. 1, 1980. American Express International Banking Corp. and the Midland Bank of Britain were authorized to work in Spain after Jan. 1, 1981.

Over-Counter Market

..ORK (AP)-Weekly Over the Counter ..giving the high, low, and last bid prices, ..week with the net change from the previ.. ..'s last bid prices. All quotations sup.. ..the National Association of Securities ..., Inc., are not actual transactions but are ..ntative interdealer prices at which these ..s could have been sold. Prices do not in.. ..tail markup, markdown or commission. ..supplied by NASD.

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
..ds	348	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛	— ⅜
..	250	11½	10⅞	11½	
..25e	30	3	3	3	
..d	317	4 1-16	4	4	—1-16
..n	147	6	5	5¾	— ⅜
..n	217	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
..y	245	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
..1.24	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
..in .68	20	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
..ts .10e	392	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ½
..W .50	43	10½	10½	10½	
..Inf	480	6	5¼	5⅞	+ ¾
..cr	1007	30½	28	30	+ ¾
..	424	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
..s	882	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
..n	185	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
..n	62	2½	2½	2½	
..1.40	38	23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
..	88	3⅝	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
..g.10e	585	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ½
..	607	5	4⅝	4⅝	
..	897	1⅛	1 1-16	1 5-16	+ ⅛
..p 1.24	63	22½	22½	22½	
..1.2a	5	30	30	30	
..A 1e	4	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
..t	67	9½	9½	9½	
..ex 1.40	1578	28	27	27⅝	+ ⅞
..3 1.20	526	24	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅜
..c .25e	313	35	34⅝	33½	+7½
..ev .20	168	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	
..sh 1.20	178	33⅝	32⅞	33⅝	+ ⅞
..h	216	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅜
..1.80	131	15½	14⅞	14⅞	—1⅛
..50	177	11	11	11	
..	343	11-16	⅝	⅝	—1-16
..n .35e	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
..	3045	⅞	23-32	23-32	—1-16
..x .10e	20	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
..	10307	15-16	23-32	⅞	+5-32
..k	582	27⅝	26	26⅝	— ⅜
..R	768	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
..	347	15-16	13-16	15-16	+ ⅛
..ais .30	110	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅜
..o 1b	101	19¾	19	19¾	
..ka .40	151	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
..Fl .36b	424	15⅝	14	14⅝	— ⅜
..c .55r	24	26	25⅝	26	
..10	59	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
..a .80	87	13¼	12½	13¼	+ ⅜
..s .04	1465	27⅝	25⅝	27⅝	+1
..hr 1.24	327	18⅝	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
..12e	533	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
..48	543	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	
..n .10b	126	8	7⅞	8	
..n	90	2¼	2	2¼	+ ¼
..Shd	110	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
..Lf	690	22⅝	20¼	22½	+2
..F1	320	17⅝	17	17⅝	— ⅛
..1.42	945	52⅝	51⅜	52½	
..s	250	25	24	24⅝	— ½
..s	2034	23⅝	22½	23	—1
..ir	40	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ½
..n .52	2796	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅝
..l	678	13	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
..rt	473	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
..e	249	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
..ar	725	23⅞	22⅝	23⅞	+ ⅞
..n 1.50	6	58½	58½	58½	
..	459	22	20½	20½	—1¼
..av	577	⅞	⅞	⅞	
..s 2.20	1292	29¾	29	29	
..f .56	11	21	20½	20½	— ½
..a .80	120	19½	18½	18½	—1
..	71	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
..g 2a	3	48	47	48	+1
..	267	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
..p .16b	235	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
..e .10	125	7¼	7¼	7¼	
..	450	19⅝	18	19½	+ ¼
..b	73	5	4⅞	5	
..b	353	8⅝	7¾	8⅝	+ ⅞
..t g	412	10⅝	9⅞	10⅜	+ ⅜
..44c	1646	7	6⅞	6 31-32	+7-32
..d 2.45e	691	37⅜	34⅝	37¼	+3
..B .88	2773	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
..36	156	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	— ⅜
..s	1477	15-16	13-16	15-16	+ ⅛
..r	4791	1-16	1	1	—1-16
..E .10	75	8¼	8	8¼	
..o	152	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
..n .22e	236	11½	10	11	+1
..ng .40a	15	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
..ll	688	18½	17⅝	17½	—1
..Sp	880	5⅜	3⅝	5	+1⅜
..ll	491	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅜
..E	228	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	+ ⅜
..76b	615	18	16½	18	+1½
..a .76	172	24½	23¼	24½	+1⅛
..ry	55	16½	16	16½	
..a .80a	123	24½	23¾	23¾	— ½
..t .28	125	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
..d .10	218	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
..C	138	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
..f 1.44	44	15¼	15¼	15¼	
..n .28	173	8¼	7⅝	8	+ ⅜
..p .76	72	13⅝	13½	13½	— ¼
..l	63	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
..N .70	136	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	+ ¼
..r	32	25½	25½	25½	
..cn	527	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	— ⅜
..ol	76	20½	20¼	20½	
..k .60	72	18⅜	18¼	18½	— ⅜
..Lb	31	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
..al .20	x13	18	17½	18	+ ¼
..k	131	26	25½	26	+ ¾
..V .32	36	24½	23¼	24½	+1
..sl 2.88	182	31½	31¼	31¼	
..B	140	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
..p s	176	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
..Br .24	72	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
..Fe 1.40a	45	43	42	43	+ ½
..Ly .20	65	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅜
..a 1.40b	196	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅛
..o 1.94	13	16	16	16	
..IJ 2.20b	63	21	20½	21	
..hl 1.40a	28	38	37¾	37¾	— ⅜
..E 1.52	39	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
..E 1.04	29	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
..ip h	327	6	4½	6	+1¼
..w 2.32	10	23½	23½	23½	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
BkamRt 1e	315	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅜
BkSecLf .60	364	23¼	22¼	22½	— ¾
BkTrSC 1.20b	63	19¾	19½	19¼	+ ¼
Bkslowa 1.12b	5	29½	29	29½	+ ½
BantaG .70	111	17	16¾	17	
BarbrGr .86	150	18½	18	18	— ½
Barden 1	27	17¾	17¼	17½	— ¾
BarntBk .88	637	20	19¾	20	+ ¼
BarrisC .15	84	13¾	13½	13½	
Basco	7	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
BasicES s	332	2¾	2¼	2¼	— ¼
BsRNY	266	2½	2 1-16	2⅛	
BasicRs	2394	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅜
BassFin	21	15¼	14¼	14¼	—1
BassttFr .80a	80	16¼	16¼	16¼	
BayBks 2.50	93	33½	32½	33½	+1
BaylrCp .20	12	15	14½	14½	— ½
BaysWtt .05e	50	12¾	12¾	12¾	
BearCrk .24	63	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
BeardOil .08	385	22	19½	22	+1¾
BeefBsn	83	5¼	5¼	5¼	
BeehvInt	63	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ¼
Bekins .12	796	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Belknap 1	59	13¾	12¼	13¾	+1¾
BenfNat	23	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
BentlyL	170	11¾	11	11¼	— ½
Berkley .20b	251	14½	14	14½	+ ½
BetzLab .84	256	32	32	32	
BevMgt .40	810	22	20½	22	+ ½
BibbCo .46e	41	13¾	13½	13½	
Billings	104	15½	14½	15½	+1
Bio-Gas	8057	2 9-16	1⅞	2½	+1⅛
BioMed	129	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
BlsandRf	127	13¼	13	13	— ¼
BirdSan 1.60	105	22	21	22	+ ½
Bitco 1.68	25	23½	23¼	23½	
BlkHillP 1.80	235	25	24	24¾	+ ¼
BlockDr .80	38	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
BlueChip .24	90	21	19¾	21	+1¼
BlufdSp 1.20	105	21½	19¾	21¼	+1½
BlueOG g	504	18	15⅝	17¾	+ ⅜
Blyvoor 1.82e	1888	6 11-16	6 5-32	6⅝	+7-16
BoatBs 2	6	25¼	25	25¼	
BobEvn .36	291	19	17¾	18¼	— ¾
Bohemia .66	332	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ⅜
BolkmRs h	169	20	16	20	+4
BolarPh .14f	22	17½	17½	17½	
Bomain	29	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
Bonanza	624	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
BoothInc .03e	30	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
BootheF .50e	265	20	17	18½	+1¾
BostonB 1.28	27	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
BrasCp	198	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ¼
Bralorn g.10e	62	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
BrassCft .48	23	14¾	14½	14½	— ¼
Branco 1.20	31	35¾	35½	35½	— ¼
BroadFn .44	73	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
BrockEx	424	5⅜	5	5	— ¼
BrokHill .28r	151	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
BrooksF .32	x393	17¼	16½	17¼	+ ¼
BrookS 1.48b	49	33	30½	32	+2
BrkwdHS .17e	69	11¾	11½	11¾	
BrwTom	1168	26⅜	23⅝	24½	—1⅝
Brunos .30	111	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
Buckbee .22e	91	6	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
BckeySL .60b	43	14¼	14½	14¼	+ ¼
Buckeye	211	19¾	18¾	19½	+ ½
Buffets 1.96e	1048	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+1⅝
Bidmy	486	2⅜	1½	1⅝	— ½
Burnsin	253	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Burmh	2563	3¼	2 15-16	3 7-32	+9-32
BurougS .14e	320	5½	5⅜	5½	
BurtH	1558	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	+ ⅛
BMA 1.20	992	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
ButlerMf 1.10	71	28¼	28	28¼	+ ¼
CBTCp 2	10	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	
CFSCnl .34	486	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
CPTCp	445	21¾	19¾	21¼	— ½
CasarNJ	339	31	27½	29¼	+1¾
CosNJ wt	279	28¼	23	27	+3½
CosNJ un	71	88	77	85	+7
Cafeters .60	191	20	19¾	20	
CalFtBk 1.08	44	17½	17	17½	
CalMicr	158	16¼	16	16	— ¼
CalWtSv 3	18	32½	31½	31½	—1
CallonPet	981	7	6⅝	7	+ ¼
CambMe	205	2¼	2	2⅛	— ⅛
CamrsIr .52	173	55½	54½	55	
Canon .79e	14	61⅝	60	60⅝	— ⅝
CapEngy	5296	5¼	3¾	4⅛	— ⅜
CapEn wt	1282	3⅝	2¼	2⅝	— ⅞
CapInAir	35	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
Carboln .52	46	18½	18	18	— ½
Carolin g	481	9½	8⅜	9½	+ ½
Cascade T	15	31¼	31⅜	31⅜	
CavaghC	1126	8½	7⅜	8	— ⅛
CedarPt 1.10b	33	27	26½	27	
CelinaFn .36	184	11⅞	11	11⅞	+ ⅜
Cencor	90	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	+ ⅛
CenBcp 1.75b	10	24½	24¼	24½	+ ¼
CnBshSo .80	267	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
CenBkSy .40b	39	10½	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
CnFldBk 1b	18	14¾	14	14¾	
CnJerBk .70a	48	10	9⅝	10	+ ¼
CenMtgRl	92	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅜
CenNtBn .24	267	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
CnPenNt 1.08	36	12	12	12	
CnVtPS 1.44	74	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
Centran 2.16	101	27⅛	26	27¼	+1¼
CentyBk .44b	372	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
CentyOG	150	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Centy21	871	16	13¾	16	+2⅛
CharmMf .84	39	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ½
ChmpPrf .20	260	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
ChmpPd .90	20	16	16	16	
ChaprlRs	15	4⅞	4⅞	6¼	— ¼
ChrRiv .34	7	28¼	28¼	28¼	
ChrmSh .14	744	7½	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
ChatDeV s	43	8	6½	6½	—1½
ChartHo .90b	362	14⅞	14	14⅛	— ⅜
ChathMf .80a	34	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
Chattm .36	50	7	7	7	
ChkptSy	32	11	10½	11	+ ½
CheezDv	153	8½	8¼	8½	
ChmLwn .25e	104	33	31½	33	+ ½
ChmNucl .85r	359	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ¼
Chemed 1.80	112	35¾	34½	35¼	+1
ChmLea 1.20	40	26¼	25⅜	25¾	— ⅛
Chmear .24	296	8⅝	6⅝	8⅞	+1⅛
CherryEl .12	265	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
ChINwTr	71	13¾	13¼	13½	+ ¼
ChildWld	224	4⅞	3⅞	4⅞	+ ⅜
Chomer	261	27	25½	25½	—1
Chubb 2.20	754	41	39¾	39¾	—1⅛
ChrDwt 1.40	1	29½	29½	29½	
Chyron	186	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
Cindys	129	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
CinnFin 1.28b	125	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ½
Circinc 1.30e	135	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
CizSoCp 1.04b	63	17	16½	16½	— ⅛
CitzSoGa	1251	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
CitzFSL .72	1	26½	26½	26½	
CitzFid 1.40	36	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ¼

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
CitzUtA s	75	40¼	40	40	
CitzUtB 2.56	7	36½	36½	36½	
ClyNtCp .80	93	23½	23	23½	+ ½
ClarkJL 1.30	14	27	27	27	
Clevtrt 2.40	226	36	34¼	36	+1¾
ClevtRt .10e	218	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
ClowCp .40	105	8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
CobeLab	72	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
CocaCoE .60	79	16¼	16¼	16¼	
CocaMin .60	27	15	15	15	
Coherent	426	22½	21¼	21½	—1
ColleagU .19e		33	33	33	
ColnBcp 1.88	45	18¾	18¼	18½	— ¼
ColLifAc .48	214	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
ColrTile	355	25	24⅝	24¾	— ⅜
ColNBsh 1	97	18¼	17¾	18	+ ¼
ColuNat .12	16	15	15	15	
Combins 1.28	1614	20¾	20⅛	20¾	
ComcstA .12	74	23¼	22	22½	— ¾
Comdisc .20	580	15¾	14¼	14½	—1¼
ComBsh 1.44	25	24¼	24¼	24¼	
ComClH .88	816	23¾	23⅛	23¾	+ ⅛
ComSwt	54	4½	4½	4½	
ComSwt pf.75		11	11	11	
CmlShr .58	62	21	21	21	
CmlSlCp .12e	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
CwBkPa 2.08	16	34	34	34	
CwlNRs 1.76	10	22	22	22	
CmwTel 2.60	11	40	39½	40	+ ½
Comnind .48	11	18¾	18¾	18¾	
CmpctVS	48	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
CpctVS wt	77	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
CpctVS un	38	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
CoBoliv g.44e	68	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
CompCr .16	175	9⅞	9¼	9⅝	— ⅜
Compus	78	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
CmptAut .20	1390	12¼	9½	11	—1¼
Compsv	115	15	14	14¼	— ¾
CmpCm	768	8⅛	7⅝	8½	+ ⅛
CmpCon	37	12¾	12¼	12¾	
CmpMcr .08	97	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
CmptNet	453	8¼	7⅜	8¼	+ ⅜
CmptPd s	107	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
Comshre	277	21½	20	20⅝	— ¾
Comtech	211	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	+1
Conair	101	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
Concept .06b	127	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ½
ConnEnr 2.40	44	25¼	24¾	25¼	+1
ConNBk 1.60	x36	17	16½	16½	— ½
CnsCapR 2.06	85	29½	28½	28½	— ½
ConFibr	132	3¼	3¼	3¼	
ConPap 3	110	57¼	56½	57¼	+ ¾
ConTom .15l	2	23	23	23	
ConsDst g.61e	22	10⅝	9¾	10¾	+ ½
Context	777	6½	4⅞	6¼	+1⅜
CntALf 1.32	79	36½	35	35	—1⅜
CHBNor 1.84b	42	25	24⅝	25	+ ¼
CnlCurv	318	20¼	20	20	— ¼
CtrlLasr	31	13⅝	13¼	13½	— ¼
Conwed 1	21	22½	22½	22½	
Coors B.25	933	14¼	14	14	— ¼
Cordis	480	27	26	26	—1
Courier .48	61	18⅞	10½	10⅞	
CousnPr	187	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅜
CovngtBT	1358	7⅛	6¼	7	+ ⅜
CrodTer .66	158	9	8⅞	9	
Crawfd .50	26	15	15	15	
CrayRes	657	36½	35	35½	—1
CredoPt	3846	5-16	9-32	5-16	
Cronus	110	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
CrosTre .60	492	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—1¼
Crowley	28	3¼	3¼	3¼	
CrmF pf2.40		152	146	146	—4
CrumpE .28	53	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
CullenFr 1	7	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
Cullinan	36	20¼	20	20	— ¼
Culium 1	176	20¼	20	20¼	— ¼
Cycltron	193	17	16¼	16½	— ½
DSICp	142	6⅝	6	6¼	— ½
DankrLb	32	5¼	5¼	5¼	
DanlyM 1.60	22	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ¼
DartDs .13	92	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
DataCrd .20	178	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ½
DtaDes .32	271	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
DtaDim	25	2½	2½	2½	
DataRes .32	231	32	31	27½	—3
Datarm s	143	20	16	20	+4
Datasco	50	16	15½	15¾	— ¼
Datum	246	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
Dauphin 2.20	3	29½	29	29	
DavidDsh	x351	1	⅞	1	
DavdMn g	161	3 7-16	3¼	3 5-16	—1-16
DavtMal 1a	85	24	23½	23½	— ½
DBeer .62e	4482	7 19-32	7 5-16	7½	+11-32
DeanFd .80	64	22	21¼	21¼	— ¾
DecisDat	441	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
DecisSvs	482	7⅛	6½	7	+ ½
DekibAg .72	491	29½	28½	29	— ½
Del-Val 1.44	33	11¼	11	11	— ¼
Deltak	65	6½	6½	6½	
DeLuxC 1.20	400	31½	30½	30½	—1
Denelcor	786	5½	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅞
DenisM g1.20	387	26	25¼	25¼	— ⅝
DenvRE .80	91	17½	16	17½	+1½
DetrexC 1.20	5	25½	25	25	— ½
DetBkC 1.60	196	25	24⅝	25	
DiagDat	139	19½	19	19	— ½
DiaCrys 1	93	27⅝	25	26⅝	+1⅜
DirchEx	822	7-16	7-16	7-16	
DinnrBel .50	23	11¼	11	11	— ¼
DiscNY 2.90e	66	47	45	47	+1½
DiscOil	2795	2⅝	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
DixnCru 1.28	49	33	31	31	—2
Docutel	326	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅛
DolRes	7196	25-32	¾	25-32	+ ⅛
DollrGn .28b	136	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
DomBsh .96	271	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
Donldsn .60	178	21½	21	21½	+ ¼
DorchGs	3350	18	17¼	17⅞	
DoylDB 1.04	96	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	
DrexlrT	95	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ½
DualLite .32	138	13½	13⅛	13¼	— ⅜
DuckAlc .40	30	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
Ducomn .50	4	14½	14½	14½	
DunesHt	840	32	26	29	+1
DunkinD .30	302	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
DurhLfe 1.40	219	50½	49	49½	— ⅜
Duriron .60	286	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
DurrFill .26	74	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
DycoPet	92	17¼	16½	17¼	+ ¼
Dynascn s	46	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Dynatch	163	20	20	20	
EHInt	120	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
ERCCp 1.20	2746	61	54⅜	59	—2
EarlyCal	67	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
EarthScl	233	2⅜	2½	2⅝	+ ¼
EsDrief 1.26e	1399	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅜
Eastmet 1.20	201	17½	17½	17½	
Eastovr	63	11¼	11¼	11¼	
EconLab .92	919	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅜
Edwdlnd	74	16	13¼	16	+2¾
ElPasEl 1.04	581	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
EleCath	11	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
ElecNfle .28	8	14	14	14	
EleNucl	222	5	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅜
ElecsnGp	54	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
Emhrt wt	3	16	16	16	
Emons .16	72	19¼	18½	18½	—1¼
Emons pf1.19	26	15½	15¼	15⅝	— ¼
EmpCrwn	18	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
EmpNBk	12	16½	16½	16½	
EmpBnt 1e	353	17	16½	16½	— ½
EmplCas 1.20b	97	32	30½	32	+1½
EnrDev	161	15½	15¼	15½	
EnrMin	1503	9½	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
EnRsv	5014	6 7-16	6¼	6 7-16	+1-16
EnrSrcs	456	3⅛	2½	3⅛	+ ⅜
EnrVent	94	14½	13¼	14¼	+ ¾
Envrdn h	151	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
Epsco	199	8¾	7	8¾	+1¾
EqtBcp .68b	83	16	16	16	
Eqtlwa 1.20	60	27½	26	26	—1½
EquitSL 1	x176	26½	26	26½	+ ½
EqtOil .70	934	55	47¾	48	—6¼
ErbLmb	40	10½	10	10½	
EthonAl .80	289	36	34¼	35¼	— ⅞
EvSuth	40	27	26½	26½	— ½
EverstJ .40	10	22	21½	22	
ExcelEn	1329	4⅝	3½	4 3-16	+11-16
ExchBcp .60	237	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅜
ExecHs	356	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
ExFu un	19450	1 15-16	15-16	1⅞	+15-16
FairLne .24	55	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
FairfLd .16	77	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
FalcMn g1e	102	57¼	54	54½	—2½
Falstaff	280	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
Farinon .08	2999	15	13¾	14⅝	+ ¾
FarmFd s	298	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
FormBr .60	49	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
FormGp .84	2609	25	24¼	25	+ ¾
FdScrw .72a	38	13½	13½	13½	
FedlPP .94e	65	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Fidlcor	285	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
FidVa .20	574	6½	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
FldUnLf 1.40	501	66½	65⅝	66½	+ ½
FifeCp .16	275	12½	11¼	12½	
FifthTh 2.30	25	39¼	39¼	39¼	
FnSecGp .52	146	14¼	13¾	14¼	+ ¼
Finnigan	29	16¼	15½	15½	— ¾
FstMerc 1.60	75	20½	20¼	20¼	
FtAlaBk 1.32b	62	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
FtAmBk 1a	14	13½	13½	13½	
FtAFin .50	x190	24¼	23	23¾	— ½
FtATenn .64	116	10	10	10	
FtArkBk .50b	13	12	12	12	
FtArtist	52	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
FtBnOh 1.64	52	27¾	27½	27½	
FtBnAla .84	7	14¼	14¼	14¼	
FtBshFla .28e	374	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	+ ⅜
FtBkSys 2.04	887	39¾	38	39¾	+1½

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
FtBkrFl .92	52	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
FtBkSC 1.12	6	17¾	17½	17½	— ¼
FtBostn .50e	652	19¾	18	19¼	+ ¼
FtCapH 1.85	0	33	33	33	
FtCarInv	119	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
FtColny .64	46	21½	20¾	21¼	
FtConn 1.52	x5	18¾	18½	18½	— ¼
FtCntRE 1.06e	108	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
FtDenvr	240	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
FtEmpS	213	13⅛	12¼	12½	— ⅝
FtExec s	452	7⅞	7	7⅞	+ ⅛
FtExe pf.50	82	16⅝	15¾	16⅝	+ ⅛
FtFrwst .25	81	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
FtFlaBks .36	257	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
FtHawal 2	20	26½	26½	26½	
FtJerNt 1.20a	26	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ½
FtKyNt 1.44	28	30¾	30¾	30¾	
FtLncFn	686	15	11¼	13	+1¾
FtMarln .26	77	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
FtMdBn 1.40	76	21⅞	21¾	21¾	
FtMemph	214	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	
FstMtg	699	1 13-16	1⅝	1 11-16	— ⅛
FtNBcp 1.04	11	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
FtNtNJ 1.60b	20	20¾	20¾	20¾	
FtNtCht 1.64		27	27	27	
FtNtCln 2	49	27	26¾	27	+ ¼
FtNHGa .84	116	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
FtNtSup .02e	41	7¼	7	7¼	
FtNMBk .72	11	16¼	16	16	
FtNwptR	150	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
FtOklBn .30	101	16⅛	15⅞	16	— ⅛
FtRBKGa .48	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
FtSLAsc .60	141	15¼	15¼	15¼	
FtSecCp .86	83	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
FtTenNt .72	244	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
FtUnBcp 2.28	130	27¾	26½	27¾	+1¼
FtUnCp .92b	60	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
FtUtdBc 1.16	14	23½	23½	23½	
FtWnFin	474	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
FtWisMt	26	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Frstbncp 1.40b	42	29¼	29	29	— ¼
FveStrEn	3261	½	7-16	½	+1-16
FlagBks .60	386	12½	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
Flamein	46	13	12½	13	
Flexstl .68	50	11	10¾	11	+ ¾
Flickgr .60b	42	13¼	13	13	— ¼
FloatPnt	60	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
Florafx	211	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
FloCypr .20e	70	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅛
FloGlf 1.28e	50	14¼	14¼	14¼	
FloMM .60	165	47⅝	47¼	47⅝	— ⅜
FlaNFla .60	114	16⅛	16	16⅛	
Flurocb .16	29	14¼	14	14	— ¼
FdTown .13	114	23	22½	23	+ ¼
FthillGp .32b	281	11⅛	9½	11⅛	+1⅝
ForeAm .40	134	13⅛	12⅜	13⅛	+ ⅛
ForestO .80a	1101	23½	20¾	23¼	+2
FrankEl .48	76	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
FrosrMf 1.12e	33	11½	11½	11½	
FredHer .24	24	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
FreeSG 3.63e	1736	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅝
FremtEn	354	2 1-16	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Fremont .50	477	14½	14	14½	+ ⅜
FreqSrc	341	9⅛	8⅝	9	
FrntSvg	122	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
FrozFd .36	2	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
FullPh .28e	75	28⅛	27¼	27⅛	—1¼
FullrHB .36	411	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜	+ ¾
FultnNt .60	80	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
Funtime	16	7½	7½	7½	
FurrCaf .50b	216	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
GEICO .32	2265	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
GEICO pf.74	222	19⅛	18½	18⅝	— ⅜
GalaxyO	1232	10⅛	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
Glxy wt	382	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
GalvHou .40	143	34¾	33⅝	34¾	+ ⅞
Gamex	1995	9	7⅝	8¾	+ ⅜
GarStBk 1.25b		37	37	37	
GatwySpl	1366	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅜
GnAutm	460	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅜
GAutPts .96	169	31½	30½	31½	
GnBind .16	6	11½	11½	11½	
GnData	41	17¼	16½	16⅝	— ½
GnDevcs	169	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
GnEngy .10	363	14½	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅜
GnHelth .60	817	16⅛	14¼	16⅛	+1¼
GnHydro	4252	13-16	17-32	13-16	+9-32
GnReins 2	321	82	82	82	— ½

(Continued on Page 8)

New Issue — All these bonds having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

Nordic Bank Limited
London

Swiss Francs 45,000,000
5% Swiss Franc Bonds of 1979 due 1989

Nordfinanz-Bank Zürich — Kredietbank (Suisse) S.A.
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BANCO DI ROMA PER LA SVIZZERA
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American Exchange Options

Option & price		Jul Vol.	Jul Last	Oct Vol.	Oct Last	Jan Vol.	Jan Last	N.Y. Close
Aetna o	23⅜	10	8¾	a	a	b	b	32¼
Aetna o	26⅝	38	6	104	5⅞	a	a	32¼
Aetna o p	26⅝	10	1-16	a	a	a	a	32¼
Aetna o	30	584	2¼	80	3¼	a	a	32¼
Aetna o p	30	140	1-16	8	⅛	a	a	32¼
Aetna o	33⅜	98	5-16	66	1⅜	a	a	32¼
Aetna o p	33⅜	31	1¼	a	a	a	a	32¼
Aetna	25	b	b	10	7⅞	a	a	32¼
Aetna	30	b	b	206	3½	23	4	32¼
Aetna p	30	b	b	25	9-16	32	⅞	32¼
Aetna	35	b	b	375	¾	14	1¼	32¼
Aetna p	35	b	b	a	a	10	2⅞	32¼
Am Cya	25	8	¾	3	1⅞	1	2	25½
Am Cya	30	a	a	4	¼	10	½	25½
Am Exp	35	35	¼	a	a	a	a	34½
Am Hom	25	a	a	a	a	9	2⅝	26¾
Am Hom	30	a	a	15	7-16	65	⅞	26¾
Burrgh	60	36	10¼	10	11¼	6	12¼	70
Burrgh	70	115	1½	66	4⅞	5	5½	70
Burrgh	80	9	1-16	65	1	2	2	70
Dig Eq	45	23	10⅞	b	b	b	b	56⅛
Dig Eq	50	90	6¼	24	7¼	5	8⅝	56⅛
Dig Eq	60	345	¼	81	1⅞	25	3	56⅛
Disney	35	60	7-16	22	1⅞	12	2¾	34⅝
Disney	40	1	1-16	11	7-16	8	1⅛	34⅝
duPnt o	43⅝	1328	⅜	502	2¼	104	2⅞	43
duPnt o	46⅝	570	1-16	168	⅞	44	1⅝	43
du Pnt	40	1276	3⅛	669	4⅞	5	5	43
du Pnt	45	b	b	205	1 7-16	75	2⅛	43
du Pnt	50	15	1-16	75	⅜	b	b	43
Fst Ch	15	a	a	2	6⅞	2	6⅞	21⅛
Fst Ch	20	85	1 1-16	54	2⅛	36	2 9-16	21⅛
Goodyr	15	6	13-16	31	1⅛	17	1 7-16	15⅝
Goodyr	20	a	a	317	1-16	36	¼	15⅝
Greyhd	10	13	5¼	a	a	2	5⅛	15¼
Greyhd	15	418	½	274	1 5-16	133	1 13-16	15¼
Gulf O	20	5	7⅞	a	a	b	b	27⅞
Gulf O	25	291	3	134	3⅛	229	3⅝	27⅞
Gulf O	30	201	1-16	384	11-16	522	1 1-16	27⅞
H F C	15	7	5¾	a	a	7	6¼	21
H F C	20	659	13-16	556	1⅛	277	1 13-16	21
H F C	25	5	1-16	b	b	b	b	21
Lilly	50	18	5⅝	56	6⅝	11	7¼	55⅝
Lilly	60	a	a	152	1⅝	74	2	55⅝
Merril	15	357	4⅛	185	4½	60	4¾	19
Merril	20	4121	5-16	1805	1 5-16	593	1⅞	19
MesaPt	35	18	31½	a	a	5	31	65⅝
MesaPt p	35	a	a	26	1-16	3	⅛	65⅝
MesaPt	40	200	26½	56	26	93	26¼	65⅝
MesaPt p	40	25	1-16	42	⅛	29	⅛	65⅝
MesaPt	45	72	21	231	22	228	24	65⅝
MesaPt p	45	a	a	56	3-16	29	7-16	65⅝
MesaPt	50	b	b	464	18	65	19	65⅝
MesaPt p	50	b	b	102	7-16	60	15-16	65⅝
MesaPt	60	b	b	1557	10	299	12	65⅝
MesaPt p	60	b	b	169	2⅛	50	2 15-16	65⅝
MesaPt	70	b	b	1498	4⅞	426	7	65⅝
MesaPt p	70	b	b	5	7¼	a	a	65⅝
Motrla	40	16	5	1	6⅝	a	a	45
Motrla	45	175	15-16	47	2⅜	3	3½	45
Phelps	20	10	4½	a	a	a	a	24⅝
Phelps	25	3	⅜	13	1⅝	13	2 1-16	24⅝
Phelps	30	a	a	3	7-16	27	⅞	24⅝
Pitney	25	61	3	11	3⅝	12	3⅝	28⅛
Pitney	30	118	1-16	106	¾	56	1¼	28⅛
Proc G	70	53	7⅞	55	8⅛	a	a	77⅞
Proc G	80	168	3-16	35	1½	11	2 7-16	77⅞
Rite A	20	19	1 5-16	1	2	1	2⅜	21⅛
Rite A	25	a	a	14	5-16	5	⅞	21⅛
T R W	35	80	2¼	80	3	3	3⅜	37½
T R W	40	30	⅛	12	⅞	a	a	37½
Tandy	20	115	15-16	90	2¼	18	3	20⅝
Tandy	25	15	1-16	155	½	28	1 1-16	20⅝
Tandy	30	1	1-16	54	⅛	b	b	20⅝
Texaco	20	4	8¼	a	a	b	b	28⅛
Texaco	25	579	3¼	194	3⅝	236	3⅞	28⅛
Texaco	30	624	1-16	638	11-16	649	1 1-16	28⅛
U Carb	35	27	2⅝	22	3½	10	3⅞	37⅝
U Carb	40	31	1-16	69	¾	48	1 3-16	37⅝
U S St	20	19	2	61	2⅜	23	3⅛	21¾
U S St	25	12	1-16	197	⅜	150	¾	21¾
Wrn Lm	20	a	a	a	a	2	5	24⅛
Wrn Lm	25	11	¼	11	⅞	20	1½	24⅛
Westng	15	37	5½	48	5⅛	23	5⅞	20⅝
Westng p	15	a	a	a	a	44	¼	20⅝
Westng	20	1683	⅜	765	1 7-16	253	1 13-16	20⅝
Westng p	20	198	3-16	194	⅞	98	1⅛	20⅝

Option & price		Aug Vol.	Aug Last	Nov Vol.	Nov Last	Feb Vol.	Feb Last	Close
A M F	15	95	1⅞	23	2¼	11	2½	17
A M F	20	63	1-16	22	⅜	177	⅝	17
A S A	20	26	7⅞	10	7⅞	b	b	27⅞
A S A	25	204	2⅝	39	3⅝	30	4½	27⅞
A S A p	25	313	5-16	59	13-16	31	1 1-16	27⅞
A S A	30	763	7-16	551	1 5-16	169	2¼	27⅞
A S A p	30	52	3	39	3½	4	3½	27⅞
Avnet	15	1	3¾	a	a	1	4½	18⅝
Avnet	20	1	5-16	110	1	3	1⅝	18⅝
Bally	15	10	28¾	b	b	b	b	44
Bally	25	11	18⅝	4	18¼	b	b	44
Bally	30	185	14¼	42	14⅝	42	15¾	44
Bally	35	555	9¾	121	11¼	224	12½	44
Bally	40	1978	5¾	358	7⅝	208	9¼	44
Bally	45	1591	3⅛	441	5½	215	6¾	44
Bally	50	1296	1 7-16	688	3¾	583	5	44
Caterp	55	21	1 7-16	1	2⅝	a	a	55
Caterp	60	a	a	a	a	2	1 7-16	55
Con Ed	20	a	a	4	4½	4	4½	24¼
Con Ed	25	42	⅛	69	⅜	31	¾	24¼
Dr Pep	15	82	15-16	25	1⅜	147	1⅞	15⅝
Dr Pep	20	237	⅛	25	⅜	60	⅝	15⅝
El Pas	15	40	5⅛	5	5⅜	a	a	20½
El Pas	20	398	1 1-16	174	1⅝	86	2 1-16	20½
Fleetw	10	13	⅛	325	7-16	94	⅝	7¾
Fleetw	15	a	a	3	1-16	b	b	7¾
Grace	25	a	a	5	4⅝	a	a	29
Grace	30	14	⅜	32	¾	10	1 1-16	29
LaPac o	19⅝	5	1⅞	a	a	b	b	20¾
La Pac	20	22	15-16	20	1 13-16	a	a	20¾
La Pac	25	4	1-16	a	a	19	¾	20¾
MGIC	15	11	12⅛	a	a	a	a	27⅞
MGIC	20	106	7⅝	a	a	15	8⅝	27⅞
MGIC	25	319	3⅛	130	4⅛	64	4⅞	27⅞
MGIC	30	b	b	374	2	156	2 11-16	27⅞
N Dist	20	2	3	a	a	a	a	22⅝
N Dist	25	60	5-16	6	11-16	28	15-16	22⅝
N Semi	20	26	7⅝	5	8	a	a	27½
N Semi	25	413	3½	57	4⅝	17	5½	27½
N Semi	30	216	1 3-16	53	2⅜	29	3⅜	27½
Nort S	15	10	½	2	15-16	a	a	15⅛
Nort S	20	a	a	8	3-16	5	⅜	15⅛
Penney	30	5	⅝	13	1 13-16	a	a	29½
Penney	35	2	1-16	1	¼	a	a	29½
PhilPt	25	1	15	b	b	b	b	39⅝
PhilPt	30	34	9⅝	81	10½	56	10½	39⅝
PhilPt	35	1480	5	424	6	90	6⅝	39⅝
PhilPt	40	1710	1 11-16	812	3	208	3⅝	39⅝
Res OG	10	19	11⅝	40	12	b	b	22
Res OG	15	218	7	38	7⅛	40	7½	22
Res OG p	15	9	1-16	a	a	a	a	22
Res OG	20	1655	2 13-16	305	3⅝	238	4½	22
Res OG p	20	122	⅜	10	1⅛	14	1⅝	22
Searle	10	20	4	10	4⅛	a	a	13⅝
Searle	15	163	5-16	57	¾	49	1 1-16	13⅝
SimPat	10	66	1 13-16	23	2¼	22	2⅝	11⅞
SimPat	15	410	⅛	165	9-16	50	¾	11⅞
Sterlg	15	5	2½	a	a	1	3¼	17¼
Sterlg	20	162	¼	20	11-16	45	1 3-16	17¼
Tennco	30	302	6⅛	112	6⅝	50	6½	36⅛
Tennco	35	1103	1 9-16	439	2 5-16	206	2⅞	36⅛
Tiger	20	12	2⅞	50	3⅛	3	4⅛	22⅝
Tiger	25	112	7-16	47	1⅛	a	a	22⅝
Tiger	30	3	1-16	a	a	3	9-16	22⅝
Zenith	10	a	a	a	a	17	3⅛	12½
Zenith	15	60	⅛	16	⅜	10	¾	12½

Option & price		Sep Vol.	Sep Last	Dec Vol.	Dec Last	Mar Vol.	Mar Last	Close
Asarco	15	45	3⅝	a	a	7	4⅛	18½
Asarco	20	185	11-16	58	1¼	13	1⅜	18½
Beat F	25	305	1-16	11	¼	14	⅜	21⅛
Chase	30	5	8¾	5	8⅝	b	b	39
Chase	35	147	4¼	117	4½	22	5¼	39
Chase	40	397	1¼	189	1⅞	50	2¼	39
Coastal	20	144	8⅝	22	8½	11	9⅛	28¼
Coastal	25	561	4¼	105	5⅛	13	5⅝	28¼
Coastal	30	275	1 7-16	138	2½	116	3⅜	28¼
Deere	30	a	a	a	a	1	9½	37
Deere	35	3	4⅝	24	5¼	a	a	37
Deere	40	46	1 5-16	39	2¼	15	3⅛	37
G Tel	25	7	3	a	a	5	3⅜	28
G Tel	30	451	⅛	52	½	51	¾	28
Gillet	25	21	11-16	3	1 3-16	a	a	24⅛
Hercul	15	2	4¼	a	a	a	a	19⅝
Hercul	20	286	¾	65	1¼	10	1⅜	19⅝
Pfizer	30	29	1⅛	3	2⅛	29	2⅜	30⅝
Pfizer	35	a	a	21	7-16	3	¾	30⅝
Ph Mor	30	12	5	a	a	a	a	34⅝
Ph Mor	35	108	1	150	1⅜	27	2½	34⅝
Ph Mor	40	a	a	a	a	2	¾	34⅝
St Col	45	15	5	18	6	a	a	50⅛
St Col	50	559	1 15-16	103	2⅝	27	3½	50⅛

Total volume 66,749 Open interest 1,263,465
a—Not traded. b—No option offered. p—Put.
Sales in 100s. Last is premium (purchase price).

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the July 6, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.it.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.0185	4.491	110.29 *	47.41 *	0.245	—	6.874 *	122.29 *	38.28 *
Brussels (a)	29.31	65.2925	16.0325	6.89	3.5665 *	14.5425	—	17.7875	5.564
Frankfurt	1.834	4.0705	—	42.99 *	2.224 x	90.72 *	6.242 *	110.94 *	34.72 *
London (b)	2.22	—	4.0685	9.46	1,831.50	4.4835	65.25	3.675	11.7135
Milan	823.70	1,832.30	450.00	193.31	—	409.10	28.065	498.73	156.19
New York (c)	—	2.215	1.8395	4.2875	823.70	2.0275	29.50	1.66625	5.27175
Paris	4.2615	9.488	232.74 *	—	5.174 x	211.06 *	14.52 *	258.15 *	80.83 *
Zurich	1.655	3.67455	90.26455 *	38.7929 *	0.20095	81.9591 *	5.63885 *	—	31.39375 *
ECU	1.37903	0.619652	2.52584	5.87676	1,136.98	2.78455	40.4919	2.27148	7.27027

The following are dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish krona: 5.26 ; Escudo: 48.70 ; Israeli £: 25.40 ; Peseta: 66.12 ; Schilling: 13.455 ; Sw.krona: 4.2415 ; Yen: 216.925 ; Norw. krona: 5.049 ; Fin mark: 3.8565 ; Belgian financial franc:30.855 ; Hong Kong $: 5.1195 ; Singapore $: 2.162 ; Canadian $: 86.055 U.S. cents.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar.
(*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.
ECU : European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.
Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2pm EST rates for New York.

INTERNATIONAL BONDS

(a weekly list of non-dollar-denominated issues)

DM Bonds (average prices)

Arbed 6¾-87	96.75
Asiat Entwickl. Bk.7-85	99.75
Australien 5¾-89	94.25
Brasilien 7¾-84	100.90
Brasilien 6¾-85	95.20
C C C E 7-89	100.00
C N T 7¼-83	101.45
C F P 8½-85	104.50
C F P 6½-84	100.00
C N P 6-87	93.90
Euratom 5¾-87	91.25
E I B 6¾-84	100.25
E I B 6-89	93.35
Eurofima 8-83	103.75
Eurofima 6½-88	98.50
Europarat 7-83	100.00
Europarat 6¼-87	92.75
E W G 7¼-83	101.40
Finnland 7-87	99.85
Forsmarks 5¾-90	90.50
Gen Zentralbk Wien 6-87	94.35
Hydro Ontario 6½-87	98.50
I A D 7-87	98.25
I A D 6¼-88	92.20
I C I 7½-87	101.50
I C I 6¾-87	99.00
Kingd of Denmark 6-88	89.70
Kingd of Denm 5¼-84	94.75
Kobe 6½-87	98.35
Kopenhagen 7½-86	101.00
Montreal 7-87	98.75
Neuseeland 7½-86	103.00
Neuseeland 7-87	100.75
Neuseeland 5¼-86	94.10
Norg Kommunalbk 6-89	93.50
Norpipe 6-89	93.15
Norsea Gas 7-89	99.25
Norsk Hydro 6¾-89	97.85
Oesterreich 6¾-85	101.50
Quebec Provinz 7½-87	102.25
Quebec Hydro 6½-87	96.60
Quebec Hydro 6¼-87	95.35
Sanko Steamship 8½-84	N.Q.
Sanko Steamship 7-84	100.30
Schweden 6-89	93.00
Voest 6¾-89	98.40
Weltbank 6¾-87	99.00
Weltbank 8-82	102.75
Weltbank 6½-85	96.15
Weltbank 5¾-90	88.15

Units of Account DM Basis

Comm Urb 8-86	146.00	-
C C A 8-86	147.50	-
Cred Nat 8-86	146.00	-
Denmark 8-86	147.50	-
E.S.B. (Irl) 8¼-86	146.00	-
Escom 8¼-86	145.50	-
Manitoba 7-89	146.00	-
Nancy 8-86	147.50	-
Norges 7¾-86	146.00	-
Reed 6¾-86	144.50	-
S.D.R. 8-86	147.50	-
Apel 9½-85	101.50	103.00
Cofiroute 9-89	100.00	101.50
Cop City7-93	87.50	89.00
Cop City 8¾-86	101.50	103.00
Cop City 9¼-85	101.50	103.00
Cop City 10-79	99.50	-
C.C.A. 9¼-85	101.50	103.00
Cop Tel 9½-85	102.50	104.00
Enso 9¼-84	101.00	102.50
Funen Tel 9-84	102.00	103.50
G.I.S. 9⅝-83	100.50	102.00
Helsinki 10-83	104.50	106.00
Iceland 8¼-88	98.50	100.00
Iceland 9¼-86	102.50	104.00
Iceland 10-94	105.50	107.00
Imatran 8½-87	100.00	101.50
Imatran 9¾-85	104.50	106.00
Ind M Bk 9½-83	101.50	103.00
Ireland 9¼-82	100.50	102.00
Ireland 9¾-84	103.00	104.50
K.L.I. 7¾-93	94.50	96.00
Manitoba 9¼-85	104.00	105.50
Oslo 8⅞-92	101.50	103.00
Oslo 9¼-85	101.50	103.00
Oslo 10-81	101.50	103.00
Pechiney 8¾-89	99.50	101.00
S.D.R. 7-93	88.50	90.00
S.D.R. 9½-87	101.50	103.00
S.D.R. 9¼-85	102.50	104.00
St. Oil Ind. 8-88	99.00	100.50
Swed State 9¼-85	104.00	105.50

Canadian Dollars

Canpac 9¼-83	98	98½
Ford 9¼-83	96½	97
GMAC 9¼-83	96¾	97¼
Hudson Bay 10¼-81	99¼	100
Manitoba 9¼-85	95⅝	96⅛
Royal Canada 9½-88	99¼	99¾
Roynat 9½-80	98	98½
Texasgulf 10-86	99⅝	100⅛
Toronto Dominion 9-82	96¼	96¾
Union Carbide9¾-86	99¾	100¼

European Currency Units

S.Africa 8-86	98.50	100.00
E.N.E.L. 7¼-86	97.25	98.75
Interfrigo 7½-86	98.50	100.00

For trading in DM

French Francs

BASF 7½-87	83.75	84.75
CNA 9¾-87	99.25	100.25
CECA 10½-82	99.00	100.00
Charbonnages 10¼-82	99.25	100.25
Clm Lafarge 7½-87	81.75	82.75
Cred Fonc 10¼-82	99.50	100.50
EIB 7¼-88	80.50	81.50
Paribas 10¼-82	99.25	100.25
Peugeot 10-83	98.00	99.00
Quebec Prov 7½-87	83.00	84.00
Rhone-Poulenc 10½-80	99.00	100.00
St. Gobain 10-80	98.75	99.75
World Bank 7¼-87	82.50	83.50

Guilders

Arbed 6¼-80	97.00	98.00
BP 6-79	99.00	100.00
Cons Foods 6½-80	97.25	98.25
Eurofima 5¾-79	99.00	100.00
Govett 6½-79	98.75	99.75
KLM 6-79	99.00	100.00
St. Brands 6½-79	98.75	99.75

Luxembourg Francs

Asian Bank 6¾-87	87.50	89.50
EIB 7086	94.00	95.00
Burmah 7-86	87.00	89.00
Cons Eur 7-87	87.00	89.00
Denmark 6¾-87	87.00	89.00
Gr. Met.Hot. 6¾-87	84.00	86.00
Finland 7-87	89.00	91.00
ISE 6½-87	91.00	93.00
Reed 6¾-87	84.00	86.00
Slater 7¼-87	75.00	-

Kredietlux Indices
(Base 100 May 1, 1977)

	June 30	July 4
UC17	130.636	131.297
UC9	95.726	95.867
DM	99.23	99.45
FF	109.267	108.710
F Lux	102.625	102.943

Quake in U.S. Northwest

NEWPORT, Wash., July 8 (AP) — A minor earthquake, registering 3.8 on the Richter scale, was recorded yesterday along the Washington-Oregon border, officials said.

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223

THE JAPAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

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Washington Office: Suite 600, 1019-19th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 Tel: (202) 331-8696 Telex: 440084 JDBK UI

Over-Counter Market

(Continued from Page 7)

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
GnSemic .16	46	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
GnShale 1a	66	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
GenRad .12	301	28¼	27½	27¾	— ½
Geores	119	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ¼
GeoWash	308	4	3⅞	4	
GilbrtA 1.60	45	21	20½	21	+ ¼
Gilford .34	73	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅜
Girard 1.88	275	25¼	22¾	25¼	+2½
GlobeLf .48b	594	24⅝	22½	23	—1⅛
Godfrey 1b	68	16⅞	15⅞	16⅞	+1
GoldFld 1.51e	96	35¾	34⅝	35⅜	+1
GoldMed	71	6½	5⅝	6½	+ ⅜
GldStFd .30	23	12½	12½	12½	
GouldsP .92	63	19½	18½	18½	—1
GovEFn .70	8	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
GvtELf .44	50	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
GovtSL .48	49	10¼	10	10	— ¼
Graco .80	47	17	17	17	
Grantre .24	959	8¼	8	8⅛	
GraScan	336	22¼	20¾	21	—1¼
GravCS .30a	6	26	26	26	
GrtNatl	422	6⅞	6	6¾	+ ¾
GtMayCs	154	18½	17½	18	— ½
GtSwtln	128	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
GtJerBn 1b	9	12	12	12	
GreenM 1.24	57	12¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
GrnwdRs	404	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
GreyAdv 1.40a	9	32½	32½	32½	
GuarBk s	33	8¼	8¼	8¼	
GuarFin .60	116	23	20½	20½	—2½
GuarNat .50	272	17¼	15½	16	—1¼
GuardCh	63	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
GlfEngy .20	396	27¼	23½	27¼	+3¾
HochCh .20	x28	13¼	13	13	
HahnEW .40	410	36	34½	34½	—1½
Hadson	246	13¼	13	13⅛	— ⅛
HamlEx	1389	23¼	23	23¼	+ ½
HamiPt s	716	30	28	30	+1
HamiP pf1.95	72	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
HamiDa s	129	5½	5½	5½	
Hamilnv	85	5¼	5	5	— ¼
HanvIns .52	331	33½	31⅝	32	—1½
HrpRow .72	x0	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
HarpGp .30	36	22¼	22¼	22¼	
HartfNt 1.40	87	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
HrtfStm 2	x145	31½	29¾	29¾	—1½
Harwyn	231	11	7	10½	+3½
HawaBn .88	43	13¾	13¾	13¾	
HawkBn .72	39	12	11⅞	11⅞	
HawthF .80	6	20¼	20	20	— ¼
HazltLb .10e	122	10⅝	9½	10⅛	+ ½
Hechngr .12b	37	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
HelstCH .12	80	9½	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
HelbxTec	28	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
Hemotc	58	4	4	4	
HendPt un	918	1 7-16	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
HenrdF .80	40	21¼	21¼	21¼	
HerttBn 1.20	28	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
HerlCm	123	11	10¼	11	+ ¼
Hexcel .48	425	19½	18½	18½	—1
HiberSF 1.10	3	25½	25½	25½	
HiberCp 1	13	18¼	18¼	18¼	
HickFar .44	254	11¼	11	11	— ¼
HickFrn .12e	705	9⅝	8¾	9¼	+ ½
Higbee .371	135	9¾	8½	8¾	—1
Hllhvn .52	6	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
HinesLm	11	25½	24½	25	— ½
Hitachi 1.02e	54	45¾	44	45¼	+1¼
HoeCo .08e	15	5¼	5¼	5¼	
HllwdPk 1a	35	20½	20½	20½	
HmeBen .92	92	27½	26½	26½	—1
HmstdF	40	9½	9½	9½	
Honlnd .48	42	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
HookDrg 1.20	49	14¼	14	14	— ¼
Hoover .92	2862	16	14⅞	15½	— ½
HorizBn 1.28	35	13½	13½	13½	
HospTr 2.12	42	23½	23½	23½	
HughSup .34	138	15½	15	15¼	— ¼
HuntMf .50	76	16	14¾	15	— ¾
HatgBs 1.76b	35	32½	32¼	32½	+ ¼
Hyattlnt	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Hyster 1.50a	174	37½	37¼	37½	
IMSInt .20	1076	21	20½	20¾	— ⅜
IdahoFn .88	18	22¾	22¾	22¾	
IdleWld .80	35	17	16	17	+ ½
Impell .36	201	20	18½	20	+1½
IndSqS 1.68a	34	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅜
IndpBsh .60b	14	24	24	24	
IndLfAc 1.16	765	20⅝	19	20⅛	+ ½
IndnaNt .40	160	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
IdolWat 2.12	23	21½	21½	21½	
IndElHr	139	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ¼
IndVolB 2.20	24	23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
Inforex	1213	6	5¼	5¾	+ ¼
IntDiaSs	114	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
IntoIntl .16	23	9¼	9	9	— ¼
InfoMag	552	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Infotn	225	3	2¾	3	+ ¼
InstLab .16	88	19	18¾	19	
IntegEnt .05e	236	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ¼
IntelCp	1667	53	50	52¾	+1½
IntRglFn .20a	0	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Intercole s	27	9¾	9	9	— ¾
IntrcEnr	98	7½	7½	7½	
IntrcLfe .19e	6	4½	4½	4½	
IntfcMec	145	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ¼
Interfnl 1.18	354	25¼	24¼	24¼	—1
IntmtGs 1.40	x44	14¾	14½	14½	— ¼
InBkWsh .36	62	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
InBkWsA .36	108	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
IntDairy	60	5¼	5¼	5¼	
IntKingT .06	23	4	4	4	
IntResh .32	69	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ¼
IntRoyO .01e	603	2⅜	2 3-16	2 5-16	—1-16
IntShphd	401	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅜
IntrPlp g1.40	4	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Intersil .24e	1005	15¾	15⅛	15¼	— ½
Intext	276	11⅛	10¼	10¼	— ⅞
IwaSoUt 2.28	46	26	25¾	26	+ ¼
IrindRst	74	2½	2½	2½	
Isrllnv 1.10	12	25¼	25¼	25¼	
IveyJB .76	29	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
JLGInd .24	29	19½	19¼	19½	
JamWP h	47	8⅛	7⅜	8⅛	+ ⅜
JameRiv .40	364	23¼	22	22	—1½
Jamsby .50	47	14¾	14½	14½	— ½
JpnAir 1.67e	2	131½	129	130½	+1
Jeffersn .26	3	20½	20½	20½	
JeffNLf .52	x206	34	31¼	31¼	—2¾
Jenoa .15e	136	6½	5⅝	6	— ¼
Jerrico .10	508	17½	16¾	17¼	— ¼
Jhirmck s	34	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
Jhirmk wt	22	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
Josephn .60	8	13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
JoslynM 1.20	75	17½	17	17½	
Justin .60	105	22¾	22¾	22¾	
KDICp	410	2⅞	2¾	2 13-16	+1-16
KMSInd	458	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
KRMPet	380	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Kallstad	126	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
Kaman .80	166	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ½
KmpAm .32	87	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
KnCtyLf 2	61	64	61½	62	—2
KnSNtw .36	241	25⅝	24¼	24¼	— ¼
Kebo	447	1 15-16	1 13-16	1 13-16	—⅛
KellySv 1	113	26	24	25½	
Kemper 1.60	871	31¼	29½	29¾	+ ¼
Kennatn	256	8½	8¼	8½	
KentMre .88	34	16¾	16½	16¾	
Kenton	22	23½	23	23	— ½
KyCenLf .50	189	19	18¼	18⅝	— ⅜
Keltring	217	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Keuffel .80	25	16¼	16¼	16¼	
KeyBks 1.20	94	12¾	12¾	12¾	
KeyPhr	149	10½	9½	9½	—1
KeyData	122	3⅛	3	3	
KeystFd .20b	125	15¾	15	15	— ¾
Kimball .68	59	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ¼
KindCre .06	88	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
KingInt	398	15	11¾	14½	— ½
KlooIG 1.07e	1236	13¾	12⅝	13⅝	+1⅛
KnapeV 1a	20	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
KnogoCp	557	16⅝	15¾	15⅞	— ⅜
Knudsn .60b	228	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ½
KogerPr 1	308	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ¼
Kratos	106	14½	14	14½	+ ½
Kroylnd .24	68	47	46½	47	+ ½
Krueger .52	90	11¼	11	11	
Kulicke .25e	175	32	29½	31½	— ½
KyotoCe .21r	8	29⅝	29¼	29½	— ⅛
LDBCp	147	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ¼
InBkWsh .36	62	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
InBkWsA .36	108	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
IntDairy	60	5¼	5¼	5¼	
IntKingT .06	23	4	4	4	
IntResh .32	69	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ¼
IntRoyO .01e	603	2⅜	2 3-16	2 5-16	—1-16
IntShphd	401	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅜
IntrPlp g1.40	4	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Intersil .24e	1005	15¾	15⅛	15¼	— ½
Intext	276	11⅛	10¼	10¼	— ⅞
IwaSoUt 2.28	46	26	25¾	26	+ ¼
IrindRst	74	2½	2½	2½	
Isrllnv 1.10	12	25¼	25¼	25¼	
IveyJB .76	29	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
JLGInd .24	29	19½	19¼	19½	
JamWP h	47	8⅛	7⅜	8⅛	+ ⅜
JameRiv .40	364	23¼	22	22	—1½
Jamsby .50	47	14¾	14½	14½	— ½
JpnAir 1.67e	2	131½	129	130½	+1
Jeffersn .26	3	20½	20½	20½	
JeffNLf .52	x206	34	31¼	31¼	—2¾
Jenoa .15e	136	6½	5⅝	6	— ¼
Jerrico .10	508	17½	16¾	17¼	— ¼
Jhirmck s	34	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
Jhirmk wt	22	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
Josephn .60	8	13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
JoslynM 1.20	75	17½	17	17½	
Justin .60	105	22¾	22¾	22¾	
KDICp	410	2⅞	2¾	2 13-16	+1-16
KMSInd	458	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
KRMPet	380	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Kallstad	126	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
Kaman .80	166	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ½
KmpAm .32	87	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
KnCtyLf 2	61	64	61½	62	—2
KnSNtw .36	241	25⅝	24¼	24¼	— ¼
Kebo	447	1 15-16	1 13-16	1 13-16	—⅛
KellySv 1	113	26	24	25½	
Kemper 1.60	871	31¼	29½	29¾	+ ¼
Kennatn	256	8½	8¼	8½	
KentMre .88	34	16¾	16½	16¾	
Kenton	22	23½	23	23	— ½
KyCenLf .50	189	19	18¼	18⅝	— ⅜
Keltring	217	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Keuffel .80	25	16¼	16¼	16¼	
KeyBks 1.20	94	12¾	12¾	12¾	
KeyPhr	149	10½	9½	9½	—1
KeyData	122	3⅛	3	3	
KeystFd .20b	125	15¾	15	15	— ¾
Kimball .68	59	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ¼
KindCre .06	88	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
KingInt	398	15	11¾	14½	— ½
KlooIG 1.07e	1236	13¾	12⅝	13⅝	+1⅛
KnapeV 1a	20	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
KnogoCp	557	16⅝	15¾	15⅞	— ⅜
Knudsn .60b	228	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ½
KogerPr 1	308	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ¼
Kratos	106	14½	14	14½	+ ½
Kroylnd .24	68	47	46½	47	+ ½
Krueger .52	90	11¼	11	11	
Kulicke .25e	175	32	29½	31½	— ½
KyotoCe .21r	8	29⅝	29¼	29½	— ⅛
LDBCp	147	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ¼
LaZBoy .72	77	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
Lacana g	95	5¼	5 3-16	5¼	
LaclaStl	112	12	11½	11½	— ½
LkwdBk .44	138	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
Lancast .72	80	17	16½	16½	— ½
Lanceln 1a	397	21	21	21	
LandRes	261	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
LndBkFla .44	289	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
LoneCa .92	93	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Lowrys .36	47	43¾	43	43¾	+ ¼
Lawson .32	394	24¼	23¾	24¼	+ ½
LazareK .40	327	14¼	11¾	13¼	+1½
LearPet .12	576	32⅜	31	31¼	— ⅞
Leasco	155	15¼	14¾	15	
LeisDyn .20	31	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
LevinCpt	50	8½	8	8½	+ ½
LewisP .28	19	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
LibtyHo .20e	193	4⅝	4	4⅝	
LibNtLf 1	874	27½	26⅞	27½	+ ½
LfInvs .20	1048	16	15⅜	16	+ ⅜
Lifesur	17	9¼	9¼	9¼	
LfeComn	72	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
LfdStor .08	2846	4⅝	4	4⅝	— ⅛
LinBcst	187	43¾	42	43¾	+1
Linc 1stf1.88	68	25⅞	25	25⅞	+ ⅜
Linlst pf1.05	30	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
LincLfe .60a	212	18¾	17¾	18	+ ¼
LincTT 1.32	144	22	22	22	
Lindbrg .52	26	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
LionCSf	17	⅜	⅜	⅜	
LiodAr h1.40	43	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	
LiedTrn .60	40	15½	14½	14½	—1
Logetrn .20e	40	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
LongFlb 9.20	3	260	260	260	
LaOffEx	412	11½	11¼	11¼	
LowesCo .50	623	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Lurias	161	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
MTMto 1.68	57	12	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
MCIC	1796	7 5-16	6⅞	6 15-16	— ⅛
MCI wt	615	5 5-16	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
MCI pf2.64	191	42¾	40½	41¼	—1½
MCMCp .16	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
MFYInd .20	57	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
MGFOil .10r	577	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	
MSIDat .40b	463	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅝
MTSSy .26	52	24	23	24	+ ½
McDrnld .80	58	15½	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
MacBlae g1.40	14	22¼	21¾	22	+ ¼
MadsGE 1.48	45	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
MagmaE	258	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ¼
MagmP	1173	18⅛	16⅝	17¼	— ½
MagnCtl	351	17½	15½	17½	+1½
MajrRt h	229	1⅜	1 9-16	1 9-16	—1-16
Makita .21e	3	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	
Mallkrt 1	250	29	28¾	29	+ ¼
MgtAsst	2806	17½	16⅝	17¼	— ¼
Manitw .52	165	19	18½	18½	— ½
ManMay	127	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
MfBkLA .50b	158	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
MfrsNat 2	93	26⅞	26½	26½	
MfgData .20	323	25⅝	25¼	25½	— ¼
MarInCp 1.68	25	26	25½	26	+ ¾
MarNuf	449	1⅜	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
MarPet 2.10e	25	44	43½	44	+ ½
Marion .30e	1334	20⅞	18¾	20⅝	+1⅞
MarkPd	334	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
MarshSu .32	76	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
Marshll 1.54	54	23¼	23	23	
MrldNat .76	713	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
MathApl	217	25	23	24½	
MaulLP .44	20	27½	27½	27½	
MayPet	1153	14¼	13¾	14¼	+ ¾
MaynOil	490	8⅛	8	8⅛	
McCorm .44a	266	16⅝	15¼	16⅛	+ ⅜
McDowE	32	11½	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅝
McFarlE	701	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅞
McQuay .64	219	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
McRaeOil s	218	24½	24	24	— ½
MedGen	127	14½	13½	14	— ½
Medcom	90	3⅛	3	3⅛	
Medford .80	19	36	36	36	
Megadat	82	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
MellonN 1.84	384	29¼	29	29¼	+ ¼
Mentor	150	7½	7	7¼	
MercBcp 2.32	175	25⅞	25	25⅞	+ ⅜
MercBk 1	65	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Merc pf3	1	37½	37½	37½	
Merchln 1	4	24¾	24¾	24¾	
MerchNt 1.40	11	23	23	23	+ ¼
MerryCo .20r	66	11¼	11¼	11¼	
MeyerF .50b	752	27⅝	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅜
MeyrsPk	26	5	5	5	
MichNtl 1.20	182	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
MicroMk	203	14½	13¾	14¼	— ¼
Micrdat	2002	31⅛	29¾	31	+ ½
Micrdyn .10e	179	17½	16¾	17	— ½
Micro	200	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
MicrPw	39	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
MicroSe	1529	10⅝	7¼	10⅝	+3⅜
MdldBcp 1.32	30	15½	15	15½	+ ½
MdldCap	184	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
MidlRes	1587	4⅝	3 11-16	3⅞	
MidlBks .18e	122	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
MdlBk 1pf2	79	20½	20½	20½	
Midnite .31e	108	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ½
MidwDis .48	64	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
MidwFld .56	152	21¼	19¾	21¾	+2
MillHer .52	153	22¾	21¾	22¼	+ ¼
Millipr .24	421	28¼	27¾	27¾	— ½
MineSaf .80	16	60	59	60	
MnrRs .10e	301	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ¼
MinrEng	231	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛	— ½
MiniCpt	63	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
MinnFab .10e	71	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
Minnetnk	204	9	8⅛	8⅞	+ ⅝
MissVlG 1.28	18	14	13⅝	13⅝	
MrSteak .08	117	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
Mitsul .60e	10	30⅜	28½	30	+2
MobiCom	360	2⅝	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
ModM wt	12	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
ModuCpt	637	12¾	12⅜	12½	— ¼
Molex .09	97	30¾	29½	29½	—1¼
MonCap 1.14	778	23¼	21⅞	23¼	+ ⅛
MonfCol .12e	x133	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅝
MonuE	915	3⅞	3½	3⅛	— ¼
MonuCp .92	2334	27⅝	25¾	26⅝	—1⅛
MonPr un1.70e	325	67	66¾	66⅝	— ¼
MooreC g1.44	186	32¼	31½	31½	—1
MoorePd .72	322	22½	18¾	21½	+3
MorFlo .01	61	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	
Moroso	74	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
MoranB .12b	882	19⅞	19⅛	19⅝	+ ½
Morsnln .32b	3829	17⅜	13¼	16¾	+3½
MHEW	2492	3⅝	2	3¼	+1⅛
Moslnee .24	45	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
Mostek	5199	27⅜	24½	27¾	+3⅛
MotchM .58e	62	38	36	38	+1½
MotClub .10	114	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
MinBks 1.12	4	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
MinStRs	1603	15-32	7-16	15-32	
Moxie .10	622	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Multim .64	27	26½	26½	26½	
MurpFgt .32	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
MyersIn .36	137	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
MylanLb	87	13¼	12½	13¼	+ ¼
NNCp 2	361	34¼	33¾	33¾	— ½
NNCp pf3.60	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	
NarsCp 1.60b	29	21¼	21	21	— ½
NtCntFn 1.48b	18	21½	21½	21½	
NtChyCp 2.50	320	42¾	42¼	42¾	+ ¼
NCmNJ 2.40	100	32	31¾	32	
NtCptSy .24	258	19¼	18½	19¼	+ ⅜
NtDataC	133	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
NDtaCp .20	485	12	11⅝	12	+ ½
NEnvCtl	201	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
NLfeFla .28b	1009	10	9¼	10	
NMicron	261	11½	11	11½	— ¼
NOldL .36	4174	15⅞	9⅞	15⅛	+5⅛
NtRyUtll	726	18⅛	17	17	—1⅛
NResLfe .60e	12	17¼	17	17	— ¼
NSovnCo .50	44	11⅛	10¼	10⅛	— ⅜
NSecIns .26	25	14½	14¼	14½	
NStuM	63	4 5-16	4 5-16	4 5-16	
NatUtil 1.44	41	17	16½	16½	— ½
NtVolve 2.18	1	32	32	32	
NtWnLf	641	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	— ¼
Natwide .60	20	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
NwldRE .49e	186	17	16⅝	16⅝	
NautilFd	35	13¼	13¼	13¼	
NelsnTh .28	88	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
Neutrog .20b	0	19½	19½	19½	
NevNBc	99	16	15	15½	— ½
NevadSL .70	144	19¼	18	18⅛	—1
NewAFd 1.80e	26	19¼	19¼	19¼	
NEnMer 1.64	75	22¼	21⅞	22	
NHavWt 3.78	86	77	80¾	75	+24
NJNtCp 2.30	85	21¾	21½	21¾	
NJNGas 1.44	132	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+ ¼
NewpEl	81	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
NewpPh	598	11¾	11¼	11½	— ½
Nicolet .24	145	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ½
NielsnA .76	x312	23½	23	23	— ¾
NielsnB .76	x271	23⅝	23	23	—1
NippnEl .79e	23	38¼	38	38	+ ¼
NobleAff .16b	1262	32½	30⅞	31½	—1
Noland .40	43	9	9	9	
NordRess	118	16½	15¼	16½	+1¼
Nordstr .32	257	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Norstan s	41	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
NABiol	424	8	5½	7	
NoAtlInd	760	5¼	4½	5¼	+ ¼
NoCarGs 1.10	115	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
NoEOI un3.81e	26	81	76½	76½	—4½
Nrthair g	355	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
NeastBn 2b	24	24	23½	24	
NoStBcp .40	150	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
NoTrust 2	36	37¼	36⅛	36⅛	— ½
NwtNGs 1.04	539	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅜
NwtFin .50	156	9⅝	9½	9½	
NwtNlLf 1.04	425	34	32	34	+1½
NwstPS 1.80	105	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	
NwPrtC 1.60	28	28	28	28	
Nowsco g.36	129	29½	26	29	+3
Noxell .72	117	19⅞	19¼	19¾	— ⅛
NuclDyn	469	4⅞	4½	4½	— ¼
NuclMed	177	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
NuclMet	107	14½	14¼	14½	
NuclPh	84	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Nucorp	75	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
OakHills	20	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
OakbrkC .32	72	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
OceanDr .90	250	49	47½	48½	— ¾
OceanOil	212	32½	31¾	32	— ½
Oceaneer	311	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
OcnExp h	56	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
OceanInt	1358	5½	3⅝	5⅜	+1⅝
OffsLog .48	326	12⅝	11½	12⅝	+ ⅞
OgilvyM 1.16	133	19	19	19	
OhioCas 1.40	590	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
OhFerro	44	9½	9⅛	9½	
OilBase	562	30	26⅝	30	+2⅝
OilIntl	4436	¾	11-16	11-16	—1-32
OilInt wt	196	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ¼
OilInt un	83	10	9¼	9¼	
OldKent 1	49	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
OldNtB .84b	25	18½	18½	18½	
OldRepl 1.24	673	31⅞	29⅞	31⅞	+1⅛
OldStone 1.80	55	21½	21¼	21½	+ ¼
Olix Ind	26	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Olsten .20	73	7½	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
OlympB .90	40	14¼	14	14	— ½
OmahNt 1.50	12	22½	22	22	— ½
OmegOp .20	165	8½	8¼	8½	
OmniSpe	302	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅜
OptelCp	245	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Opticom	98	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
OpticCL	825	19	17½	19	+ ¾
OpticRd	51	13¼	13	13	— ¼
Orbanco .60	x60	19	18⅝	19	
OregMet	304	10½	9⅞	10½	+ ⅝
OregPC 1	14	55	54½	55	+ ½
OrionRh	57	6	6	6	
Orrox	53	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Oshman .20	75	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅝
OsrowP	71	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
OtterTP 2	106	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+ ½
OwensM .52	7	12	12	12	
Oxoc	688	4	3⅞	3⅞	
PARSys	113	8¾	8½	8¾	
PBAInc .60	58	16⅛	15⅜	16	— ⅛
PCAInt .40	291	6½	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅞
PRFCp	35	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
PVOInt .80	45	18½	18	18	— ½
PabstB .40	441	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
Paccar 1.80	184	49⅜	48½	49¼	+1
Pacesetr .20	113	15¼	14¾	15¼	
PaceFin .80b	42	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
PacerTec	207	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
PacGld	86	18⅛	18	18	
PcGaR 1.50b	67	19	18½	19	+ ¼
PacGdUr	754	1 1-16	15-16	15-16	—3-16
PacifRes .60	78	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
PacStdL	106	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
PapePt g	79	15⅛	15	15	— ⅜
PaluteO	2888	7-16	⅜	7-16	+1-16
PakoCp .48	66	12	11½	11⅝	— ½
PanABsh .40	233	9¼	9	9	— ¼
PandkPr .25e	72	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
ParkOh 1.10	312	29½	27⅝	29½	+1⅞
PauleyP	989	15½	13⅝	15¼	+1⅝
PayLDg .40	268	10½	10	10½	+ ⅜
PayNPk .60b	390	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ½
PayNSv .72	304	24⅝	23⅛	23¾	— ⅝
PaytsCs .12	661	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅜
Peavey .92	67	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
PenInRs	48	9⅜	8¾	9	+ ¼
PennPac	896	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
PennVa 2.40	18	78	78	78	
PennEnt 1.60	30	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
PnzLTx h	779	4⅝	4 9-16	4⅝	+ ⅛
Penril .12	217	11	10⅞	10⅞	
Pentair .64	487	21½	20⅞	21⅛	+ ½
Pntair pf	22	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ¼
PeoBkSe .88	60	16½	16	16½	+ ¼
PerryDr .20	33	10½	10	10¼	— ¼
PetDv	1067	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
PETCO	216	23⅜	22¼	22½	— ⅜
Petrolit 1.08	106	48⅛	47	47	—1⅛
Pettibon .60	68	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ¼
PhilaNat 2.40	161	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+ ½
PhilGlo .74e	88	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
PhnxRs	103	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
PhysioCl	82	32	30¾	32	+1⅛
PicNSav	73	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ¼
PiccCafe .44	178	9⅝	9	9⅛	— ⅛
PiedMgt .14	47	8¼	7½	7⅞	— ½
Pier39	15	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
Pinehrst	23	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Pinkrtn 1.85	4	29½	29½	29½	
PionrGp .05e	260	4	4	4	
PionHIB .72	411	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝	+ ⅛
PionStd .20	24	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
PitNtCp 2.60	34	42⅞	42	42	— ¾
PlazaRt	124	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅜
Plenum .80	85	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
PoirRs	637	13-16	¾	¾	—1-16
PolymM	9	13¼	13¼	13¼	
PopShop a.12	23	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
PortaSy	209	16⅛	14⅝	16	+1
PosiSeal .10	140	5⅛	4⅝	4⅞	— ½
Possis	158	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
Powellind	284	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	— ⅛
PwrRes	587	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
PrecMet .46e	1546	7⅛	6½	7⅛	+ ⅜
PrecCst .28l	556	14¼	13⅝	14¼	+ ⅜
PfdRisk .50	32	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
PremRs	1463	3 15-16	3⅝	3⅝	—3-16
PresGM 1.96e	633	19⅝	17⅞	19⅝	+1⅛
PrsSteyn 1.12e	1038	15⅝	14¾	15¼	+ ¼
PrstSBk .40b	23	13	13	13	
PrestnT .60	45	13¾	13½	13½	— ½
Preway 1.20	113	25¼	24⅜	24⅝	
PrgsvCp .32	48	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	
PropTr .36	144	6	5⅝	6	+ ¼
PropCp .10	13	8	8	8	
PratLfe	237	26¼	25½	25⅞	— ⅛
ProvLfA 1.48	155	47½	46½	47	— ½
ProvNat 2.10	67	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	
PrdFSL .60	100	13	13	13	
PbSvNC 1.16	98	12½	12¼	12½	
PsSdNB 1.12	57	24½	23¾	24½	+ ¾
PulasFr .50	78	10	9½	9½	— ½
PureCycl	521	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
PuritBen .40	62	18½	18¼	18½	
PutDCap	65	9	9	9	
Ql Corp	42	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	
Quadrex .20	175	7⅝	7	7½	— ⅛
QuakrCh .76	28	29¾	29	29¾	+ ½
QualCre	75	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
QualInns .30e	380	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
Quotron	62	11⅞	11½	11¾	— ⅛
RLI Cp.40	43	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
RPM Inc.20	417	8	7½	7½	— ½
RSR Cp.15e	12	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ½
RMIC Cp.15r	24	15½	15	15¼	— ¼
RadDyn	212	12¼	11¼	12	+ ¾
RogenPr s	332	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ¼
RainrBn 1.08	320	26½	25⅝	26½	+ ⅝
Ramport	215	3⅞	3½	3⅞	
Ramtek	203	11¾	11	11	— ¼
RandInfo	303	1⅜	1¼	1½	+ ¼
RandlDS	167	4⅛	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
Rangair .24b	21	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
RankO .20e	272	4 11-16	4⅝	4 21-32	+3-32
Rapidata .12	171	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛	— ⅛
Raychm .44	522	86	82½	85½	— ½
Raymnd 1	40	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	+ ¼
Roypak	x224	7½	6¾	7	
RlMfg 1.37e	85	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ¼
RecgEq	387	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
Redcor	4	11½	11½	11½	
RedknLb .28	72	12	11½	11½	— ½
RsevTll	48	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ¼
RefacTD .12e	191	28	26½	28	+1
RegcyEl .70	456	19⅞	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅝
Relbinv .28	261	11⅛	10¼	10¼	—1⅛
Riblnv pf1.87	158	24½	23¾	23¾	—1¼
RelUniv .80	72	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ½
RpAir 81wt	37	8¾	8½	8½	— ½
RepAuto .28	233	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
RepNLfe .60	637	19⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅜
Resbind	87	12½	11½	11½	— ⅜
ResOG wt	355	12	11	12	+ ¼
ResvOM	135	25	22½	24½	+2
Reuter s	73	5⅝	5	5⅛	— ⅜
Revell .44	66	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
PaulRIn 1.32	x70	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
RayRey .88	93	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜	
RiggsBk 2.40a	143	38	37½	37¾	+ ¼
RivalMf .80	430	8⅝	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅝
RivrsdGp	109	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ½
RoadEx .80	1207	29	28	28	—1
RobbMy 1.60	13	37½	37	37½	
RobtPor .40	13	8¼	8¼	8¼	
RobNGT .88b	46	32¾	32½	32½	— ¼
Rockcor	484	8⅛	7⅞	8	
RckMlG .40	133	7½	7	7½	+ ½
RollBH 1.12	47	21¼	21¼	21¼	
RomAm	32	3½	3	3¼	
Rouse .28	2755	13⅞	12⅜	13⅝	+ ¼
RovacCp	175	10⅝	9¼	9½	—1¼
Royster .20	58	8⅝	8¼	8½	— ⅛
RubyM	259	19-32	9-16	9-16	—1-32
RusStov .80	105	15⅝	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
RyanIns .12	39	16	12½	12½	—3½
Ryland .50	173	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ½
SCISys	258	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
SRICp 1.60	12	27½	26½	27	+ ½
Safecrd	58	11½	11	11½	+ ¼
Safeco 1.50	197	32¼	31⅝	32¼	— ⅛
SafKleen .05e	201	25⅞	25⅛	25¾	— ⅛
StHelGd 2.30e	645	17⅝	16⅞	17	+ ¼
StJude	192	23½	21½	23	+1½
StPaul 1.88	999	38½	37⅝	38½	
SalmCpt .12	53	3⅝	3⅜	3½	
StAnltCn 1	268	16⅝	14⅜	16⅝	+2⅛
SvnhFd 1.40	65	16	15½	15¾	— ¼
SavWay .10	193	12½	11⅞	12½	+ ½
SchaakE	77	7	6¾	7	
Scherer .24	256	9	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
SchlMag .60	14	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
SchlmA .50	39	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
ScleCmp .20e	134	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅜
SciTmeS	180	6¼	5⅝	6	— ¼
Scope .60	157	22	21	22	
Scottin h	329	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
ScottLiq	86	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Scripint .20	13	12	11½	11½	— ⅛
SecndNt 1b	6	32	31½	32	+ ½
SecALfe .70	61	15	14	14	—1
SecBcp 1.40b	25	17¾	17¾	17¾	
SecConn	185	39⅝	39⅜	39⅜	— ¼
SecLfGa .52	91	11⅝	11	11⅜	+ ½
SeibelsB .80	61	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
SeisDelt	670	16⅛	14	16	+2
SenOil	2738	6¼	4⅝	6⅛	+ ⅝
Sensor .10e	561	21⅞	21	21	— ⅞
SvcMer .14	7219	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
Svcmstr 1.12	96	28⅛	27⅞	28	— ⅛
Servico	524	5	4⅞	5	+ ½
ShMedS .40	479	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ¼
Shawmt 2.20	70	33⅝	33½	33½	— ¼
Sheldahl	360	6	5½	6	+ ½
Shoneys .28	111	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
Sharewd .24	83	10	9	9½	— ¾
SierrRsh .10	27	9⅝	9	9	— ¼
SigmaAl .50	6	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
SigmaCp	41	9	8⅝	8⅝	
Sigmor .80	442	30¼	25¼	28	+2⅛
Silicnx .10e	467	17⅞	17	17¼	— ¼
SlvKing	275	1 9-16	1½	1 9-16	
Simpsin .80	62	14⅝	14½	14½	
Sipsicon	4	12½	12	12½	
SmithFd	191	6	5⅝	6	+ ½
Society 1.20	125	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
SolrDev	2280	7-16	11-32	7-16	+3-32
SolrColo	1309	17-32	½	½	—1-32
SOLTECh	3352	9-32	9-32	9-32	
Solaro	3004	2 3-16	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅜
SolidStS	189	11⅞	10⅞	11⅛	+ ¼
SolidSIT	250	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
SolidPh	286	4⅞	3⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Solomon .08	72	4¼	4¼	4¼	
SonocoP 1.20a	76	30½	30	30¼	— ¼
SonomVl	93	5¼	4⅞	5	— ¼
SorgPrt	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
SrceCap 2.10	220	18⅞	18½	18⅞	
SrceC pf2.40	35	22¾	22¾	22¾	
SrcePer .28e	96	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
SoCarNt 1.10b	74	19¼	19	19	— ¼
SoBnAla .92	88	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
SCalWtr 1.32	20	14	14	14	
SthldFin .40	314	19¼	19	19¼	
SwFctrs .05a	288	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
SwGeCp 1.10	595	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
SwLease	84	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
SwtDrg .72	260	16½	14½	16½	+1½
SwnLife 1	5645	34	30⅞	33⅞	+1
Sovergn .05r	184	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
Spacelb	9	22½	22	22¼	+ ¼
SpectCtl	14	10	10	10	
StafBld .12a	170	12¾	11¾	12¼	+ ¼
Stampd s	524	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
Standyn 1.40	111	28⅝	27¾	28⅛	+1
StdMicro	786	11¾	10⅝	11¼	+ ¼
StdRegs 1.60	40	28	26¾	27⅛	— ¼
Standun	48	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
StanHP 1.60	38	25½	25	25½	
Staodyn	90	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
StaNBcp	261	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	+ ⅛
StaStBo 1.80	117	23½	22½	23½	+ ⅜
StateGp .15b	191	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
StkNShk .22	204	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
StechrT .30	25	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
StewStv .44	91	22¾	22	22¾	+ ½
Stewinf 1.16	83	29½	28½	28½	—1

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last
StewSan .15	60	3¼	3¼	3¼
StrawCl 1.40b	22	26	25	26
Stryker	230	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞
StoreR 1e	15	21½	21½	21½
Subaru .15	634	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
SubrBcp 1.40	179	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜
Sullair .40	295	16⅜	15⅞	16
Sumito 1.08	15	14½	14⅛	14⅛
SumitEn .20	379	12⅞	12⅛	12⅝
SunBkFl .72	896	13⅝	12⅝	13⅜
SunRIO s	1110	14⅞	14⅛	14⅝
Sonlec	74	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
SupOlrs .30	231	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜
SuprCre	258	2½	2¼	2⅜
SuperEl .30	100	10⅝	10½	10½
SurvTec	27	4½	4	4
SykesDt	148	13	12⅞	12⅞
SyrSupp 1.20a	7	38	38	38
SysfGen	55	5	4⅞	4⅞
SysEng .12	65	18½	16⅞	16⅞
TBarInc	92	17¼	16⅞	16⅞
TllInd	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
TONM	1264	21-32	19-32	19-32
TPC	102	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝
TallyCp .20		12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
Tampax 2.20a	1825	38⅝	37⅝	38
Tandem	229	30	29	29
TaxCpA h	305	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
TaylrRnt .24	57	10⅛	9⅝	10
TeccorE	109	11¼	10¼	11⅛
TecumP 2.80a	32	62	61	62
TescoPr .80e	3	12	12	12
TeleCom	712	30	29⅞	30
TelecoO	62	13¼	12	13
TeleEqp	131	9⅝	9	9
Telecrat .36	308	14⅝	13⅛	14
Teleflex h	72	3½	3¼	3½
Tennant 1.08	3	28	27½	28
TennOil	486	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
TennNG .92	49	9½	9⅜	9⅜
TenVIBn .80	199	12½	12⅛	12⅛
TermDat s	16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
Tesdata	274	14⅛	12¾	14
TexABs 1.08	287	26	25½	26
TexAOil .85r	2104	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝
ThermEl	354	34½	34⅛	34
ThetkiCo	116	4⅛	4	4
ThdNtCp 1	x69	23¾	23½	23
Threshd	584	9½	7⅛	9
ThrftLas s	17	6½	6⅛	6
Ti-Caro 2	14	23	22⅞	23
TideRay 1.65e	27	40	39¾	40
Tierco	78	4½	4⅛	4
Timbrld .20b	196	5⅝	5⅛	5
Timeplx	224	8	7⅝	7
Tiprary	1146	14¼	13¾	14
Tocom	112	12¾	11⅝	12
TokloF 1.21r	70	120	117	118
TeledMn	234	3½	2⅝	3
TeledTr 2b	14	36	36	36
TomlsOil	1995	12⅞	11⅞	12
TomlO wt	1224	6⅛	5½	6
TamiO un	261	19⅝	17⅝	19
ToppsTr .14r	37	3	3	3
ToreRoy	80	26½	25⅝	26
ToscoCp	10886	23⅝	19⅝	20
TowerPd .30e		14½	14¼	14
TowleM .88	115	27½	26½	27
Towle pf.88	29	22	20½	22
Toyota .50r	0	40¼	39½	39
TransOlf	134	6	5⅝	5
Transf	31	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
TrnsOcO	68	18¾	18½	18
TrnspLf .08f	347	15½	14⅝	15
Tremco .88	48	16½	16	16
Tri-Am .84	71	7⅛	7⅛	7
TriChem .52	106	5⅞	5⅝	5
TricoPd 1a	7	45½	44	45
TritnOG	1474	8⅛	7¾	8
TroyGld g	404	4⅛	4⅛	4
TrusJois .34	121	18½	18	18
TrBkGa 1.50	84	29½	28⅞	29
TuckDrl	254	12¼	11⅞	12
TulsaSJ	16	6⅝	6⅞	6
TwenFC	84	7¼	6⅞	6
TwinCty .80	424	13⅞	13⅛	13
TyrnoHy .44	31	11	11	11
TysonFd .16	189	13½	13¼	13
UACola .25	38	34	33¾	34
USPRI .71e	71	8¼	8	8
UTLCp	89	2⅝	2⅜	2
Unicapit .32b	400	9⅞	9⅝	9
UniRinc	167	10⅛	9⅝	10
Unimed	42	15⅝	15⅜	15
UnionLf .44e	457	7 1-16	6 15-16	7
UnEISH 1.60	57	19½	19¼	19
UnMeH	1	8½	8½	8
UNBkPlt 1.60	57	26	25½	26
UnPlatrs .10r	41	11¼	11¼	11
UnSpiCo 1.20	31	16⅛	16⅛	16
UpTrBcp 1.42	x25	14⅛	14	14
Unishe	484	2	2	2
UnitDE	545	16	15⅛	16
UAThtrs .48	162	29¼	28	28
UnBnAz 1.88	164	24	23⅛	24
UBkNY 1.70b	193	20⅛	20⅛	20
UBkCol 1.58	109	26⅛	26	26
UnCblTv .30e	126	36¼	35	36
UCarBsh 1	7	14⅝	14½	14
UFirGS .72	107	23⅛	23	23
UintRsh .02e	142	11⅛	11	11
UintRs un	84	24⅛	23	23
UldMM	32	6⅞	6¾	6
UsMoBn 1b		17⅝	17⅛	17
UPresLf s	65	9⅝	9⅝	9
UnSvcLf .80	217	17½	16⅝	16
USBcp 1b	193	26⅜	26	26
USEnr	283	21¾	19½	21
USSugr 3	42	56	56	56
USSurg	135	18⅛	18⅛	18
USTrck 1.20a	124	13⅝	13⅜	13
USTrst 1.90	x51	25	24½	24
UnTelcm	30	16½	16½	16
UVaBsh 1.44	171	23⅝	23⅛	23
Unvinst .70	148	35½	35⅛	35
UnivFet	453	15¼	14	14
UnivRE .75e	176	9	8⅝	8
UtahBcp .80	8	13⅝	13⅝	13
VaalRe 2.76e	956	33⅛	32⅝	32
VagoHit	3	7⅝	7⅝	7
VaiBkAr 1.20	725	26⅛	25⅞	26
ValyLab	46	15⅝	15	15
Valmnt	99	13⅞	13⅝	13
ValtecCp	581	12⅝	12⅛	12
Valtekin	121	8¼	7⅝	8
VanDus .40	57	13⅛	13⅛	13
VanDyk	26	9½	9¼	9
VanShak .40a	321	12¼	11½	11
VandrEn	114	6¼	6	6
Varcolnt .12	69	21	20½	21
Varian .36	38	11¼	11¼	11
Velcro a.70	124	10⅝	10⅝	10
Verbatm	218	22½	21¼	22
VermtRsh	91	6¼	5½	6
Vicon s	50	8	7½	8
VictroSt .10	1054	16¼	15¼	15
VideoCp s	271	9⅝	8¾	9
VaChem .62	9	15	15	15
VaintSp	108	14½	14	14
VaNBsh 1	227	15⅝	15	15
VisaExp	308	1⅝	1½	1
VisulSci	122	10⅛	9⅝	9
VoltInfo	205	15⅝	14⅜	15
VolumSh .80	898	22¾	21	22
VinlCap	194	12	11	11
VolcPk g	69	11⅝	11¼	11
WD40 Co1.40	x24	27½	27¼	27
Wabash	219	6¼	6¼	6
WarnEB 1.10	41	22½	22¼	22
WshEnr 1.40	292	15½	15¼	15
WashSci	111	6⅛	5⅞	6
WatrAsc .12	268	24	23½	24
WausPp .36	26	15¼	15	15
Wavetk	2	13½	13¼	13
Wthdint	735	14¼	13⅞	14
WebbRs s	469	26⅝	25	26
Weingrt	69	5½	5⅜	5
WelkG .79e	1582	6 3-32	5 9-16	6 1-32
WistnMg .60a	22	9½	9½	9
Wendys .40	2122	15¼	14⅝	15
WstDref 4.66e	1095	47⅝	43⅞	47
WestCo .44	112	14⅛	13⅝	13
WstctPt g	490	20⅛	19	19
WnCasS 1.40	141	34½	34¼	34
WDeep 1.44e	1509	16⅞	15⅝	16
WnDlatl	112	2⅝	2½	2
WnGeor .40a	178	14⅛	14⅛	14
WHold 4.87e	865	34½	32½	34
WMarEl s	51	14½	13⅝	13
WinMin .85e	30	4⅝	4⅝	4
WnOrSh	1654	12⅝	7½	12
WmrC 1.60	510	35¼	34¼	35
Westof	50	3 15-16	3⅞	3
Wstwrld .20e	44	4⅝	4⅝	4
Weltrou .70b	326	12⅛	12	12
Weynbrg 1.08	28	19⅛	19⅛	19
WienAir	151	4⅛	4⅛	4
Wiener .36	84	10½	10⅛	10
WileyJb 1.36	62	26½	26	26
Williamt 1.24	300	31	30¼	30
WimgT 2.80a	35	31½	30⅞	31
WitsnHJ .20	161	14⅝	14⅛	14
WisnsSt .44	94	18¼	18	18
WiscRE .04e	41	3⅝	3⅝	3
WiscOil 3.20	24	69½	67½	68
Wolohn .30	198	6⅞	6½	6
WolvAlu .70	22	9	8¾	9
WoodDn .40	300	13	11¾	12½
WoodLot 1.70	59	27¼	27¼	27¼
WorcBcp .40	2	11	10⅛	11
WWEng	3960	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝
Worthin .48	253	19½	19⅛	19⅛
WallOil	2687	7-32	7-32	7-32
WymnG .80	187	25½	25⅜	25⅜
WyeNat 1.24	14	26½	26½	26½
Xcorint	675	12¾	11	12⅝
Xonox .40	127	13	12½	12½
Xidex	77	23½	23	23½
YlowFrt .68	262	18¾	18	18⅝
ZenNat .28	x189	24½	16	17
ZionUta .84	67	20¼	20	20¼
Zaridvn	98	11⅛	11	11
Zond wt	75	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝

Bank Stock Quotation

(Closing Prices of the week's trading.)

Baybanks	33¾
Cleveland Trust Co.	36
Detroit Bank Corporation	25
Fidelcor Inc.	11⅝
First Md. Bncp.	21⅝
First Nat. Cinn.	27
Girard Company	25¼
Ind Vol Bank & Trust Phil.	23½
Lincoln First Banks	29¼
Mellon Nat Bank Pitts.	29¼
Nat. City Corporation	42⅝
New England Merch. Boston	22
Philadelphia Nat. Corp.	30
Pitts Nat. Bank	42
Prov. Nat. Corp.	26¼
Secur Pac Corporation	[illegible]
Shawmut Ass. Boston	23½
Sta Str. Bank Boston	23½
U.S. Trust New York	34¼
Un Va Bankshares	23⅝
Virginia Nat Banksh.	15¼

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...robond Auction ...oks Like Success

(Continued from Page 7)
...id, 2.0 offered. This, as... an issue price of 99, the ...uld be obtained at 97 to ...68 percent.
...on offer is a $100 million ...r issue of Beneficial Over... ...ance NV. at par bearing ...cent. Managed by Blyth ... Dillon and Co. Interna... ...e notes are guaranteed by ...l Corp., the U.S. financial ... company. A premarket ...as at a discount of 1.88-
...floating rate note sector, a ... led by Kidder Peabody ...onal scheduled a $20 mil... ...year note offering of Kay ...NV., a subsidiary of the ...ding company and jewelry ...Kay Corp. The notes will ...arterly interest at 0.875 ...above prevailing three... ...nterbank Eurodollar of... ...es, subject to a minimum ...ate of 8.5 percent.
...dicate led by European ...Co. and United Interna... ...ank is offering a $20 mil... ...n-year floating rate certifi... ...deposit issue of C.A. ...s, a Venezuelan finance .... The FRCDs, which will ...ented by Bearer Deposito... ...pts, will pay quarterly in... ...a half point above three... ...nterbank Eurodollar of... ...es. The minimum interest ...5 percent.
...while, Genossenschaftliche ...ank, which acts as a cen... ... for Austria's cooperative ...offering a $40 million, 10-... ...e through a syndicate led ...t Suisse-First Boston. The ...ll bear quarterly interest at ...its above the average of the ... offered for three-month ...ar deposits, subject to a ...n interest rate of 5.5 per-
...the possible exception of ...interest rates in Europe ap... ...be rising as central banks ...to counter the inflationary ...f the 50 percent rise in oil ...far this year. The discount ... Sweden and Holland were ...luring the week. Robert ...managing board spokesman ...merzbank, predicted that ...lesbank would raise its dis... ...te 1 point to 5 percent next
... result, bond markets in ...on-dollar currencies were ...at unsettled. In Amster... ...rson, Heldring en Pierson ...d its $60 million guilder ...bond issue bearing 9.5 per... ...r the Dutch Central Bank ...s discount rate a half point ...ercent. However, demand ...tsche mark issues was rea... ...good, partly as a result of ...ion that the Deutsche mark would be revalued within the joint European float sometime this summer.

A 150 million mark, eight-year Brazilian government note issue bearing 8.0 percent was reportedly getting a good reception though the indicated yield isn't much higher than yields available for German government paper.

Eurobond issues denominated in sterling rose during the week in keeping with a sharp advance of the British government bond market.

• City Investing Finance NV, guaranteed by City Investing Co. $50 million, due Aug. 1, 1986, semi-annual interest at 0.5 points above six-month interbank Eurodollar offered rates, convertible at any interest payment date into the company's 8.75 percent bonds of 1991, par. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

• Australian Resources Development Bank, $30 million, due Aug. 1, 1984, 9.625 percent at 99.5 to yield 9.75 percent, Swiss Bank Corp. (Luxembourg) Ltd., July, 6.

Euromarks:

• Brazil, 150 million marks, due 1987, 8.0 percent, Deutsche Bank, July, 11.

Other Currencies:

• Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Corp., guaranteed by Mitsubishi Bank., 10 million Kuwait dinars, due 1984, 7.5 percent, average life 3.5 years, Kuwait Investment Co., July, 17.

The volume of scheduled Eurobond offerings totals about the equivalent of $504 million compared with $634 million a week earlier.

Foreign Issues:

• Electricite de France, guaranteed by the French government, 100 million Swiss francs, due 1986, 4.375 percent at 99.25 to yield 4.50 percent, Union Bank of Switzerland, July, 16-19.

• Canon Inc., $100 million, due 1991, convertible, Goldman Sachs and Co.

Eurobond Yields*
Week Ended July 4
(U.S. Dollars)

International institutions	9.55 %
Industrials, long term	9.57 %
Industrials, medium term	9.78 %
Canadian dollars, medium term	10.30 %
French franc, long term	10.63 %
Unit of acc. long term	8.72 %

* Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Market Turnover
Week Ended July 6
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

	Total	Dollar	Non-dollar Equivalent
Cedel	1,446.8	1,122.9	323.90
Euroel.	2,067.3	1,762.0	305.30

Friday Baseball

Thompson's Hitting Gives Tigers Sweep of Brewers


Jason Thompson

From Agency Dispatches

MILWAUKEE, July 8 — Jason Thompson, who had three hits in Friday night's opener to lead Detroit to a 7-4 victory over the Brewers, capped his 25th birthday with a two-run homer in the nightcap to lift the Tigers to a 5-4 triumph and a sweep.

Detroit's Milt Wilcox pitched the first six innings of the second game to post his seventh victory against four losses. Dave Tobik pitched one-hit ball over the final three innings to record his third save.

In the opener, a two-run single by Detroit's Lance Parrish sparked a four-run eighth inning. The crowd of 54,630 was the second largest in the nine-year history of the Brewer franchise.

Mariners 5, Red Sox 3

In Seattle, reliever Dick Drago hit Willie Horton with the bases loaded in the sixth inning, forcing in the decisive run in the Mariners' 5-3 victory over the Red Sox. After being hit, Horton raced to the mound and tackled Drago, emptying both benches. Two home runs by Jim Rice had given Boston a 3-2 lead going into the bottom of the sixth.

Indians 6, Twins 5

In Cleveland, Mike Hargrove drove home two runs, including the eventual game-winner, and Sid Monge hurled 2⅔ innings of scoreless relief to give Cleveland a 6-5 victory over Minnesota.

Blue Jays 5, Rangers 1

In Arlington, Texas, a three-run homer by Rick Cerone powered Toronto past Texas, 5-1. Tom Underwood (3-11) combined with Tom Buskey to hold the Rangers to eight hits.

White Sox 4, Royals 1

In Kansas City, Wayne Nordhagen hit a bases-empty home run and Alan Bannister singled twice to pace Chicago over Kansas City, 4-1. It was the Royals' seventh straight defeat, the longest losing streak since 1974 for the three-time defending Western Divison champions.

Angels 7, Orioles 3

In Anaheim, Calif., Don Baylor hit two home runs and Bobby Grich added a two-run shot to lead California past Baltimore, 7-3. Grich's 18th home run of the year came in the seventh off Steve Stone (6-7).

Yankees 4, A's 3
Yankees 3, A's 0

In Oakland, Calif., Tommy John became the American League's first 13-game winner as he scattered seven hits in blanking the A's, 3-0, in the nightcap of a Yankee doubleheader sweep. New York took the opener when Willie Randolph walked with the bases loaded in the eighth inning, forcing in the winning run before the largest A's crowd of the year, 19,538.

Cardinals 9, Braves 5
Cardinals 5, Braves 4

In the National League, in Atlanta, seven St. Louis Cardinals hit home runs in a doubleheader sweep of Atlanta. Mike Phillips, Bernie Carbo and Jerry Mumphrey all hit their first homers of the season, while Lou Brock got his fifth, as the Cards won the opener, 9-5. In the second game, Garry Templeton homered in the 10th inning for the winning run in a 5-4 game; in the fourth inning, Templeton, Ken Reitz and Mike Tyson all had bases-empty homers.

Astros 4, Cubs 2

In Chicago, Joe Niekro (13-3) and Joe Sambito pitched Houston to a 4-2 victory over the Cubs. Niekro was touched for a home run by Dave Kingman, his 29th, before Sambito finished up, earning his 10th save. Sambito has not allowed an earned run in 22 games.

Reds 2, Pirates 1

In Cincinnati, pinch-hitter George Foster delivered a two-out single in the ninth to score Dan Driessen and give the Reds a 2-1 victory over Pittsburgh.

Phillies 6, Giants 1

In Philadelphia, the Phils' Mike Schmidt homered and drove in three runs to back Nino Espinosa over San Francisco, 6-1.

Expos 6, Dodgers 4

In Montreal, Dan Schatzeder, who needed last-out relief help from Elias Sosa, stroked a two-run single in the seventh that gave Montreal a 6-4 victory over Los Angeles.

Padres 6, Mets 5

In New York, Dave Winfield opened the 12th inning with a homer that lifted the Padres past the Mets, 6-5. Mark Lee (1-1), the fifth Padre pitcher, went the final four innings for the victory.

Gossage to Return July 13

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP) — Relief pitcher Rich Gossage, injured in a clubhouse scuffle April 19, will be ready to return to action on July 13, Billy Martin, the Yankees' manager, announced.

Friday and Saturday Line Scores

Friday's Games
AMERICAN LEAGUE

First Game
Detroit 100 101 040—7 12 1
Milwaukee 011 002 001—4 12 7
Morris, Lopez (9) and Parrish; Haas, Augustine (8), Castro (8) and Moore. W—Morris, 7-4. L—Haas, 5-6. HRs—Detroit, Staub (8). Milwaukee, Thomas (21).

Second Game
Detroit 100 013 000—5 9 1
Milwaukee 200 100 001—4 8 1
Wilcox, Tobik (7) and Wockenfuss; Slaton, Cleveland (6), McClure (7) and Martinez, Moore (8). W—Wilcox, 7-4. L—Slaton, 8-4. HR—Detroit, Thompson (9).

Minnesota 000 040 100—5 8 1
Cleveland 300 210 00x—6 10 2
Hartzell, Redfern (4), Marshall (8) and Borgmann; Barker, Spillner (5), Monge (7) and Hassey. W—Spillner, 2-2. L—Hartzell, 4-6.

Toronto 000 310 010—5 5 1
Texas 000 000 001—1 8 2
T.Underwood, Buskey (9) and Cerone; Johnson, Lyle (9) and Sundberg. W—T.Underwood, 3-11. L—Johnson, 4-9. HR—Toronto, Cerone (3).

Chicago 000 031 000—4 6 2
Kansas City 000 001 000—1 8 2
Trout and Colbern; Splittorff and Wathan. W—Trout, 2-2. L—Splittorff, 9-7. HR—Chicago, Nordhagen (4).

First Game
New York 102 000 010—4 9 0
Oakland 000 002 100—3 10 2
Hunter, Davis (6) and Munson; McCatty, Norris (8) and Heath. W—Davis, 8-0. L—McCatty, 5-3. HR—New York, Munson (3).

Second Game
New York 000 300 000—3 8 0
Oakland 000 000 000—0 7 0
John and Munson; Hamilton, Todd (4) and Essian. W—John, 13-3. L—Hamilton, 2-4.

Baltimore 002 001 000—3 8 1
California 002 100 40x—7 12 1
Stone, T.Martinez (7) and Dempsey; Barr, Clear (8) and Downing. W—Barr, 5-4. L—Stone, 6-7. HRs—Baltimore, Singleton (18), DeCinces (8). California, Baylor 2 (21), Grich (18).

Boston 000 201 000—3 7 2
Seattle 011 002 10x—5 11 2
Eckersley, Burgmeier (6), Drago (7), Campbell (8) and Fisk, Allenson (7); Bannister, R.Stein (9), McLaughlin (9) and Stinson. W—Bannister, 4-7. L—Eckersley, 8-5. HRs—Boston, Rice 2 (21). Seattle, Horton, (17).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Houston 200 100 010—4 14 0
Chicago 010 000 010—2 8 1
J.Niekro, Sambito (8) and Ashby; McGlothen, Hernandez (6), Tidrow (8) and Foote. W—J.Niekro, 13-3. L—McGlothen, 8-7. HRs—Houston, Cruz (5). Chicago, Martin (13), Kingman (29).

First Game
St. Louis 111 014 010—9 13 1
Atlanta 000 000 050—5 8 2
Denny, Littell (8) and Kennedy; Solomon, Devine (6), McLaughlin (9) and Nolan. W—Denny, 4-6. L—Solomon, 4-4. HRs—St.Louis, Brock (5), Carbo (1), Phillips (1), Mumphrey (1).

Second Game
St. Louis 001 300 000 1—5 10 0
Atlanta 021 000 100 0—4 12 1
Thomas, McEnaney (7), Frazier (9) and Swisher, Kennedy (9); M.Mahler, J.McLaughlin (4), Garber (8), Skok (10), B.McLaughlin (10) and Nolan. W—Frazier, 1-1. L—Skok, 1-3. HRs—St.Louis, Templeton 2 (4), Reitz (5), Tyson (4). Atlanta, Nolan (4).

Los Angeles 010 010 002—4 8 0
Montreal 130 000 20x—6 14 0
Reuss, Hough (5), Lewallyn (7) and Ferguson; Schatzeder, Sosa (9) and Carter. W—Schatzeder, 4-1. L—Reuss, 2-8.

Pittsburgh 000 000 010—1 7 0
Cincinnati 000 000 101—2 5 0
Kison, Jackson (8), Tekulve (9) and Ott, Nicosia (9); LaCoss, Bair (9) and Bench. W—Bair, 5-4. L—Jackson, 4-2. HR—Cincinnati, Morgan (5).

San Francisco 000 010 000—1 11 1
Philadelphia 301 000 02x—6 9 0
Curtis, Griffin (4), Minton (5), Lavelle (7) and Sadek; Espinosa and Boone. W—Espinosa, 8-7. L—Curtis, 4-5. HRs—Philadelphia, Schmidt (24), Boone (6).

San Diego 000 200 030 001—6 9 0
New York 220 000 010 000—5 15 4
Jones, Owchinko (2), Rasmussen (7), Mura (8), Lee (8) and Kendall, Tenace (8); Falcone, Twitchell (7), Murray (8), Glynn (8), Allen (10), Hausman (12) and Stearns. W—Lee, 1-1. L—Hausman, 0-4. HRs—San Diego, Tenace (8), Winfield (19). New York, Mazzilli (9).

Saturday's Games
NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Francisco 102 010 301—8 14 0
Philadelphia 023 001 000—6 7 0
Montefusco, Barbon (6) and Sadek; McGraw, Reed (5), Saucier (7), Brusstar (9) and Boone. W—Barbon (4-2). L—Reed (6-4). HRs—Philadelphia, Schmidt 3 (27), Maddox (9); San Francisco, Clark (16), Ivie 2 (11).

First Game
Houston 000 000 000—0 3 3
Chicago 110 010 30x—6 15 0
Williams, Dixon (6), Roberge (8) and Bochy; Holtzman and Foote. W—Holtzman (6-6). L—Williams (3-4).

Second game
Houston 000 000 111—3 7 1
Chicago 042 200 00x—8 10 1
Niemann, Throop (4), Roberge (6), Dickson (8) and Ashby, Baldwin (6); Lamp and Blackwell. W—Lamp (6-4). L—Niemann (3-7). HR—Chicago, Vail (4).

San Diego 400 100 303—11 15 0
New York 000 021 000—3 9 2
D'Acquisto and Tenace; Ellis, Hausman (6), Murray (7), Twitchell (9) and Hodges. W—D'Acquisto (5-5). L—Ellis (0-2).

Pittsburgh 001 100 000—2 7 0
Cincinnati 220 000 01x—6 12 0
D.Robinson, Roberts (2), Bibby (4), Romo (6) and Ott, Nicosia (6); Moskau and Correll. W—Moskau (5-3). L—D.Robinson (5-5). HR—Pittsburgh, Moreno (5).

St. Louis 000 100 010—2 8 0
Atlanta 033 103 00x—10 14 0
Martinez, Knowles (4), McEnaney (6) and Kennedy; Brizzolara and Nolan, Benedict (7). W—Brizzolara (4-3). L—Martinez (6-3). HRs—Atlanta, Spikes (3), Matthews (18).

Los Angeles 000 000 001—1 4 0
Montreal 000 002 00x—2 5 1
Hooton, Patterson (8) and Ferguson; Rogers and Carter. W—Rogers (9-5). L—Hooton (7-6). HR—Los Angeles, Cey (17).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Minnesota 300 000 000—3 10 1
Cleveland 012 203 10x—9 14 0
D.Jackson, Bacsik (4), Redfern (6), Marshall (8) and Wynegar; Paxton and Alexander. W—Paxton (5-4). L—D.Jackson (1-1). HRs—Minnesota, Adams (5); Cleveland, Alexander (10).

Detroit 100 110 210—6 14 0
Milwaukee 003 000 000—3 9 2
Underwood, Lopez (7) and Parrish; Mitchell, Augustine (7), Cleveland (7), McClure (8) and Moore. W—Underwood (3-0). L—Mitchell (1-6). HR—Detroit, Kemp (12).

New York 002 030 201—8 14 0
Oakland 000 210 000—3 8 2
Hood, Clay (6) and Narron; Morgan, Minetto (7) and Newman. W—Hood (3-0). L—Morgan (0-3). HRs—Oakland, Essian (4); New York, Jackson (14).

Toronto 000 000 000—0 1 0
Texas 000 002 00x—2 7 0
Lemanczyk and Cerone; Medich, Kern (7) and Sundberg. W—Medich (2-3). L—Lemanczyk (7-6).

Chicago 000 010 020—3 4 1
Kansas City 000 100 003—4 7 1
Kravec, Hoffman (9) and Colborn; Gura, Busby (8) and Wathan, Quirk. W—Busby (4-6). L—Hoffman (0-1). HRs—Chicago, Nordhagen (5); Kansas City, Otis (9).

Baltimore 100 000 000—1 7 1
California 002 100 70x—10 15 1
D.Martinez, Flanagan (7), Stanhouse (7) and Skaggs; Frost and Downing. W—Frost (7-4). L—D.Martinez (10-6). HR—California, Rudi (6).

Boston 202 031 020—10 13 0
Seattle 130 021 001—8 12 1
Finch, Stanley (2), Burgmeier (2), Ripley (7) and Fisk, Montgomery (7); Parrott, Dressler (5), R. Stein (6), Decker (8) and Stinson, Cox (7). W—Burgmeier (2-0). L—Parrott (6-5). HRs—Boston, Lynn 2 (24), Hobson (18); Seattle, Roberts (9), R. Jones (16).

Treasury Bills

	Bid	Ask	Yld
7-12-1979	9.32	8.98	9.11
7-19	9.23	8.95	9.10
7-24	9.21	8.93	9.09
7-26	9.24	8.96	9.12
8-2	9.28	8.98	9.16
8-9	9.20	8.98	9.17
8-16	9.20	8.98	9.19
8-21	9.20	8.98	9.20
8-23	9.19	8.97	9.20
8-30	9.19	8.97	9.21
9-6	9.21	9.05	9.31
9-13	9.21	9.07	9.35
9-18	9.22	9.04	9.33
9-20	9.23	9.13	9.43
9-27	9.23	9.13	9.45
10-4	9.20	9.16	9.50
10-11	9.23	9.11	9.50
10-16	9.17	9.09	9.45
10-18	9.22	9.10	9.45
10-25	9.21	9.11	9.49
11-1	9.19	9.07	9.47
11-8	9.19	9.07	9.49
11-13	9.18	9.06	9.49
11-15	9.20	9.08	9.51
11-23	9.20	9.08	9.53
11-29	9.28	9.08	9.55
12-6	9.14	9.04	9.52
12-11	9.10	8.90	9.38
12-13	9.12	9.02	9.52
12-20	9.08	9.00	9.51
12-27	9.10	9.02	9.55
1-3-1980	9.07	9.03	9.58
1-8	9.00	8.86	9.40
2-5	9.03	8.89	9.45
3-4	8.99	8.89	9.50
4-1	8.97	8.85	9.48
4-29	8.95	8.85	9.53
5-27	8.89	8.81	9.53
6-24	8.75	8.71	9.46

Some Sports Thoughts on the Gas Line

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, July 8 (NYT) — The energy crisis is not all bad. Meditation is making a comeback. Waiting on a gas line is the ideal setting — no TV, no radio, just a sports page for contemplation and reflection. Here are some thoughts from the gas line, beginning with the most vital issue of the week — the starting lineups for the All-Star Game in Seattle a week from Tuesday night.

With both Rod Carew of the Angels and Ted Simmons of the Cardinals unavailable, this was one man's ballot: National League — first base, Pete Rose, Phillies; second base, Davey Lopes, Dodgers; shortstop, Craig Reynolds, Astros; third base, Mike Schmidt, Phillies; catcher, Johnny Bench, Reds; outfield, Dave Kingman, Cubs; George Foster, Reds; Dave Winfield, Padres. American League — first base, Carl Yastrzemski, Red Sox; second base, Bobby Grich, Angels; shortstop, Roy Smalley, Twins; third base, Graig Nettles, Yankees; catcher, Brian Downing, Angels; outfield, Fred Lynn, Red Sox; Jim Rice, Red Sox; Don Baylor, Angels.

* * *

Neither was ready to win at Wimbledon this year but the 1980s there should belong to John McEnroe and Tracy Austin.

* * *

Would you believe an umpire kissing Billy Martin? Well, an ex-umpire anyway — Nestor Chylak, now an assistant supervisor of American League umps. When he walked into Martin's office to say hello last week, the Yankee manager got up to greet him. As they shook hands, Nestor Chylak leaned over and kissed Martin on the left cheek.

"The best umpire in the game," Martin said. "And the fairest."

"In 25 years," Chylak said, "I never missed a third strike."

"You weren't afraid to punch the guy out, no matter who the hitter was," Martin said. "If the pitcher makes a good pitch, some umpires won't always pull the trigger."

"I'm not saying any more," Nestor Chylak said. "My initials are N.C. — no comment."

* * *

Although he probably is known by more people than anyone else in the world, Muhammad Ali does not demand royal treatment.

"When he's touring he doesn't take many clothes, not much more than what he wears," says Howard Bingham, his long-time friend and personal photographer. "Not long ago we were coming back from Surinam on a flight across the Atlantic to Miami, and that week Ali had been wearing his socks longer than he should have. So he went into the rest room, washed them out in the sink and came back to his seat, hung them up to dry on the window shade and went to sleep."

* * *

According to Bobby Murcer, day games at Wrigley Field represent the primary reason for Dave Kingman's threat this season to Roger Maris' major league record of 61 homers and Hack Wilson's National League record of 56.

"With his contact lenses, Dave does not see breaking balls good in night games," Murcer says of his former teammate. "With the Cubs playing all day games at home, that's a big edge for him. And he's strong enough to break the record. I saw him hit five homers virtually one-handed. But the big question is, if he gets close, will the other teams pitch to him? If they do, he's got a helluva chance as long as he stays in that groove he's in now."

* * *

Just as a violinist has a feel for his musical instrument, a baseball slugger has a feel for his bat.

"I order bats that are 34 and a half inches long and 33 and a half to 34 ounces," Reggie Jackson says. "And the handle has to be tapered just right. One time Adirondack shipped me a new dozen bats and when they arrived, I was told that the handle on one of the bats was off by 1-64th of an inch. I went through the bats one by one and when I got to the ninth bat and gripped it, I said, 'This is the one.' And it was."

The Yankees' slugger also believes he gets "the best wood" in his bats.

"It's all business," he says. "If you get photographed more, they give you the best wood so you'll keep using their bats."

But what is the best wood for a bat?

"The older the wood, the better," he says. "The wider the grain, the wider the rings on the tree, the older the tree — that's the best wood."

* * *

When he collects his 3,000th hit later this season, Carl Yastrzemski's stature as a future Hall of Famer will be secure as only the fourth player also to have 400 home runs. The others were Henry Aaron, with 3,771 and 755; Stan Musial, with 3,630 and 475; and Willie Mays with 3,283 and 660.

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings

Week Ended July 6, 1979

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chge
Resrtint A	771,700	47¾	40¼	45⅞	+5⅛
ColnCml	501,600	15⅛	9¼	14	—⅝
GtBas Pet	494,000	12¾	12	12¾	—½
Genl Explor	355,200	8½	6⅞	8⅛	—1⅜
HouOilM	280,900	21⅜	20⅝	21	+⅛
DomePetr a s	229,100	42⅜	40¼	42¼	+⅜
TexIntAir	206,100	11⅜	10	11¼	+1
IntrCtyGs g	196,000	13¼	12⅛	13¼	+⅜
TransctOil	174,900	12⅜	11½	11¾	—½
Pennsy Eng	163,900	4⅝	4	4⅝	+¼

Volume: 14,550,000 shares
Year to Date: 510,850,000 shares
Issues traded in: 985
Advances: 357 ; declines: 434 ; unchanged: 194
New Highs: 52 ; new lows: 23

More Sports On Page 11

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Algeria (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Australia (air)	$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Austria	Sch.	2,100.00	1,050.00	580.00
Bahrain (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Belgium	B.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Burma (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Bulgaria (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Canada (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
China (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Czechoslovakia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Denmark (air)	D.Kr.	660.00	330.00	180.00
Egypt (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Ethiopia (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Finland (air)	F.M.	600.00	300.00	165.00
France	F.F.	520.00	260.00	145.00
Germany	DM	278.00	139.00	75.00
Great Britain	£	39.00	19.50	10.50
Greece (air)	Dr.	4,200.00	2,100.00	1,170.00
Hong Kong (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
India (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
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Iceland (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
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Kuwait (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
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Malta (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Malaya (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Nepal (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands	Fl.	300.00	150.00	82.00
New Zealand (air)	$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air)	N.Kr.	578.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Poland (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Polynesia French (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air)	Esc.	5,000.00	2,500.00	1,350.00
Roumania (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Saudi Arabia (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
South America (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air)	Ptas.	8,800.00	4,400.00	2,420.00
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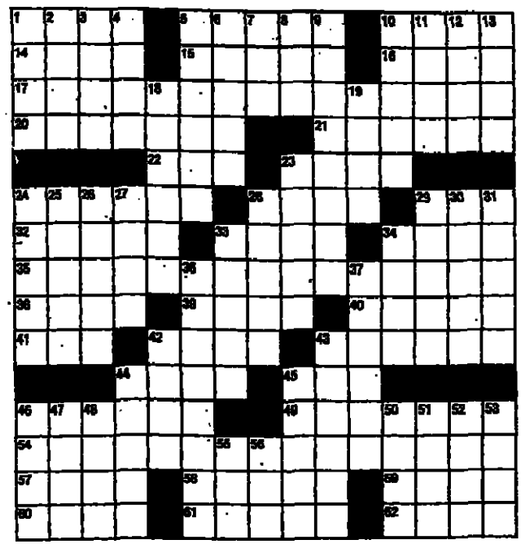
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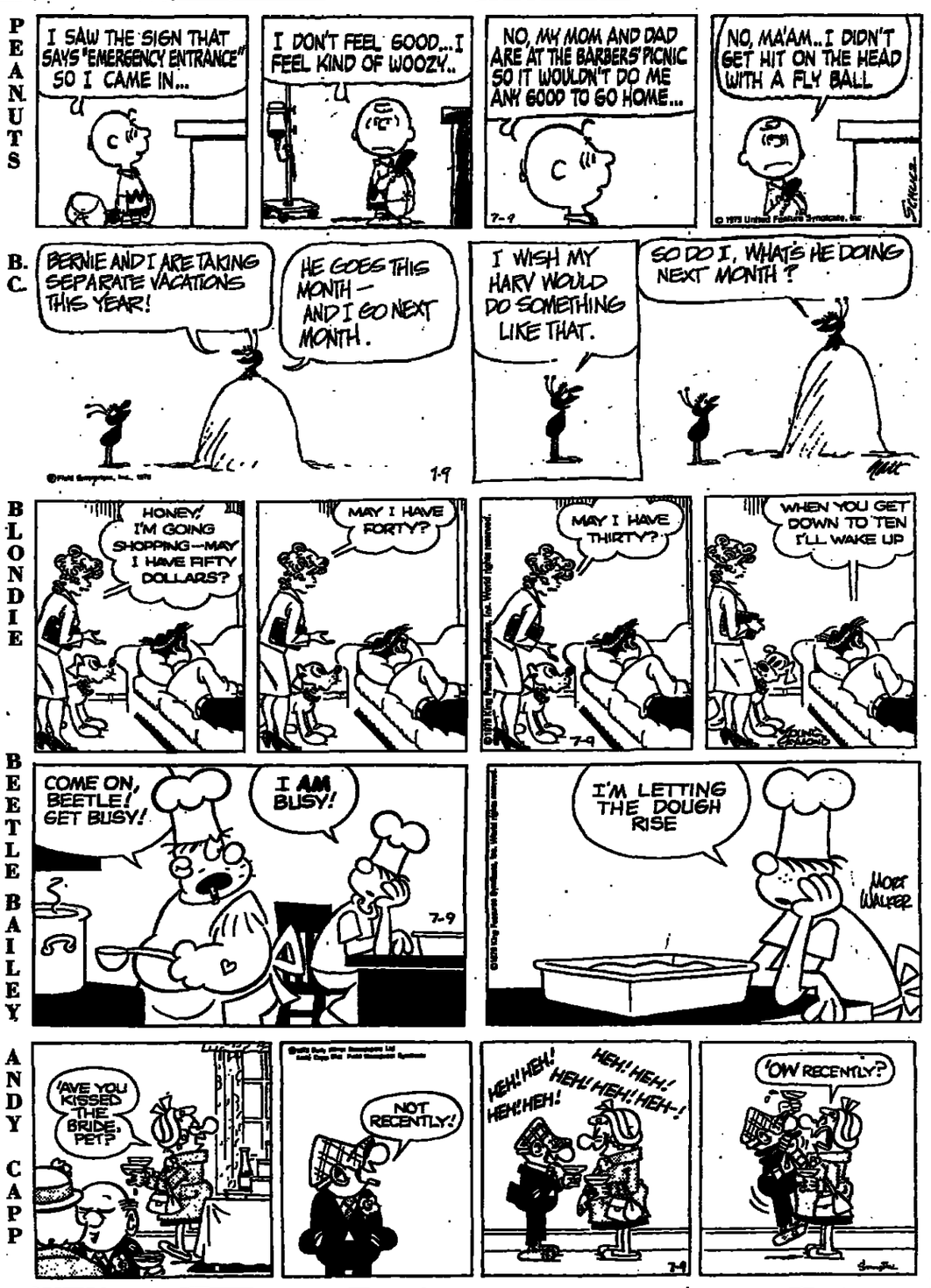


ACROSS

1 "... and women must ——": Kingsley
5 Voodoo
10 Skillful
14 Mrs. Mahler
15 Obese one
16 Guthrie
17 Lapsus linguae
20 Castle feature
21 Showed disapproval
22 Stab
23 Prefix with phone or vision
24 Synagogue officials
28 Dance movement
29 "Some—— meat...": Burns
32 First month, in Madrid
33 Sped
34 Caution
35 Doing badly in Vegas
38 Shake—— (hurry)
39 "When I was ——...": Gilbert
40 One at table
41 Thus far
42 Gudrun's husband
43 Rancor
44 In pain
45 Mouth: Comb. form
46 Game for two
49 Queenfish
54 Prepremiere practices
57 Copter's relative
58 Torpedo craft, British style
59 Tito, for one
60 Black
61 Reed or Fargo
62 Therm. reading

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3 Eastern potentate
4 "——Doc" Duvalier
5 Proposes
6 Off one's rocker
7 Ordinal suffix
8 Peer Gynt's mother
9 Impetuous people
10 "—— Macabre"
11 Work units
12 Chimney piece
13 Kicked
18 Choice
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23 Fall fabric
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TERMINATION ORDER

By Philip Friedman. Dial. 323 pp. $9.95.

ACCORDING TO the duty officer, Oleg Kulakov is "the only warm body on the courier list" available to carry the diplomatic pouch to Cairo. This is very odd since Oleg knows that his name has been removed from the courier roster. But who is Oleg to look a gift bag in the mouth, especially with his career lying in shambles. So he leaps out of the car during the stopover in Athens and throws himself at the mercy of the Americans, who are delighted by all the military secrets in the pouch Oleg is carrying.

But is Oleg's defection real or a set-up? That is finally for Stone to figure out — Stone of Task Force 753 — Topology, "the elite private intelligence arm of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs," a unit whose mandate is "to train penetration agents, and organize support facilities, against a day when they will be sent into the Soviet Union . . . on one-time missions." It has to be Stone of Topology, because when Oleg is debriefed, it becomes apparent that he thinks he's legitimate. It only remains to determine if the Russians also think he's legitimate, and the only way to find that out is to . . . well, penetrate. And who else is there but Stone, a White Russian Jew who is fluent in seven languages, to take on the delicate, dangerous assignment.

Such is the premise of Robert Littell's elegant new thriller, "The Debriefing," which may sound complicated but works like a clock with three sticks of dynamite attached to it. There's something about the cold war that brings up the best in Littell, a former Newsweek reporter whose most successful previous book — of four — was his first one, "The Defection of A. J. Lewinter," to which this story is related in plot and spirit.

Stone is passionate enough about his calling to make the reader care for him: he's a first-generation anti-Communist who has contempt for the younger people in his department, whom he thinks are only playing games. But he's capable of the light touch — for instance, shaking the bodyguards of a Russian diplomat he's trying to recruit as a spy by taking him to a three-star Paris restaurant that his shadows can't afford. Meanwhile, the rest of the people in "The Debriefing" — among whom are Stone's lover Thro, whom he met when she seduced him in a sauna bath; and a double for Joseph Dzugashvili who is known as Morning Stalin for the years he spent standing in for the dictator while he was catching up on his sleep — are either cynical or desperate enough to be capable of almost anything.

Naturally, the ending of "The Debriefing," which is cruel enough to make "The Spy Who Came In From the Cold" seem sentimental, won't even be hinted a Littell's book embodies stro ings about the Cold War feelings might be summar either of two apothegms t up in the pages of the "Echoes give us the illusio not alone" and F. Scott Fitz "The victor belongs to the But to be appreciated these statements must be the context of Littell's p yarn.

Having enjoyed "The I ing" as much as I did, straight on to Philip Frie "Termination Order" in th of approximating the exp Mistake. Friedman, who is fied on his book's dust ja being "deeply involved in picture production," may we an even more hard-headed the Cold War than Littell do he doesn't have enough cor of his story to convey that vis "Termination Order" is bas the canard that it is really th sians who are responsible f revelations of CIA excesses t threatening to get the compar credited and liquidated. This have been a good story in th hands, but Friedman commi fundamental error of lettin readers be less informed what is going on than the mo ripheral of his characters. times we don't know what's on even when it's happening our eyes, for Freidman s times commits the clumsy tr having the character through eyes we are supposed to be e encing the story suddenly do thing whose significance we a permitted to understand.

The result for me was a st bewilderment that finally coll in outright hilarity when the gressional committee respo for deciding the Company's f persuaded by the novel's he convene for secrecy's sake on serted beach in Virginia: "I son, you got us out here, an thank you for that, on a fine mer day like this, but we've some serious business to trans

Finally, the only benefit of ing "Termination Order" w underline just how good R Littell's "The Debriefing" reall

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt book reviewer for The New Times.

New York Cou Nullifies Law o Drunk Driving

NEW YORK, July 8 (NYT The main portions of New Y State's drunken-driving sta have been struck down as unco tutionally vague by a state ap late court in Manhattan.

In a 2-to-1 decision that aff only Manhattan and the Bronx, court held last week that the provided no "ascertainable sta ards" for a trial judge to determ when a person's ability to drive "impaired" and when a person "intoxicated."

On that basis the court fo that the statute failed to meet due-process requirements of United States and New York c stitutions. An appeal to the sta highest court, the Court Appeals, is expected, but that co does not resume hearing cases u September.

CHESS — By Robert Byr

One advantage of a trap (or swindle, as it was called by Frank Marshall, U.S. champion from 1909 to 1936), is that it usually decides a game without demanding lengthy precise technique. A smashing shot can either force mate immediately or win so much material that there is no problem creating victory out of it.

Setting traps as a method of playing the game, however, is unreliable because you cannot tell when your opponent will spot them. They are best used in stagnant situations in which it is not imperative to attend to some vital strategic requirement. Then, even if the opponent spots the trap and avoids it, no ground will be lost.

A marvelously diabolical trap suddenly decided the otherwise level game between grandmaster Wolfgang Unzicker and a master named Dankert in the 14th round of the Munich International Tournament.

There were other traps earlier in the play, but neither opponent was fooled. It is too well known that grabbing a pawn by 9 . . . PxP; 10 NxP, BxB; 11 QxB, QxP can be punished by 12 R-Q1, Q-B4; 13 P-QN4!, QxNP; 14 N-N5, N-R3; 15 B-R3, Q-R4; 16 Q-B3 with a tremendous attack.

Black's plan with 10 . . . P-Q4; 11 P-QN3, N-B3; 12 P-B5, N-B1 was to stabilize the center even at the expense of a cramped position. He did not bite on 13 P-QN4, NxNP?; 14 R-N1, P-R4; 15 P-R3, N-B3; 16 RxP; giving White the advantage on the QN file.

Again, Dankert was not lured by the thematic but wrong 14 . . . P-B3; 15 N-KN5!, B-B2; 16 N-RxN, ceding White an unassailable center with 17 P-B4. In this line, . . . BxB; 16 NxKP, B-B5; NxQ, BxQ; 18 NxN, PxN; 19 P costs a pawn.

After 21 . . . P-KR4, Unzick would have lost the exchange on NxRP, NxKP, as well as on BxP, N-N6. Thus, very soon, wi 23 . . . P-R5, Dankert establish a bind on the kingside.

Unzicker held the advantage the opposite wing, an advanta that was further increased Dankert's 26 . . . P-R4; 27 P-N Was Dankert distracting Unzick from the coming kingside trap?

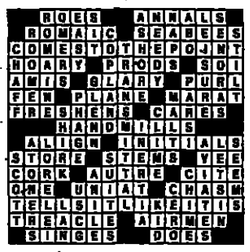
In any case, it was difficult Unzicker to make progress witho exchanging off the well-post Black knight. This explains his N-K2, N-K5, but he let his gua down with 30 N-B3, falling into crushing rejoinder 30 . . . Q-Nch

Since 31 RxQ allows 31 . . . PxRch; 32 K-R1, N-B7 mate, 31 K-R1 loses a rook to 31 . . . QxR!; 32 PxQ, N-B7ch, Unzick resigned.

ALEKHINE DEFENSE

White Unzicker	Black Dankert	White Unzicker	Black Dankert
1 P-K4	N-KB3	17 PxP	Q-N4
2 P-K5	N-Q4	18 N-K2	N/1-K3
3 P-Q4	P-Q3	19 N-B4	N-B4
4 N-KB3	B-N5	20 B-N4	N/3-K5
5 B-K2	P-K3	21 K-B2	P-KR4
6 0-0	B-K2	22 BxN	NxB
7 P-KR3	B-R4	23 R-B3	P-R5
8 P-B4	N-N3	24 Q-Q3	P-QB3
9 N-B3	0-0	25 N-KN1	QR-Q
10 B-K3	P-Q4	26 P-B4	P-N
11 P-QN3	N-B3	27 P-N5	PxP
12 P-B5	N-B1	28 PxP	N-N
13 P-QN4	P-QB3	29 N-K2	N-B
14 Q-N3	BxN	30 N-B3	Q-N
15 BxB	B-N4	Resigns	
16 QR-Q1	BxB		

Solution to Friday's Puzzle



Mutual Funds

Closing Prices July 7,1979

	Bid	Ask
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	12.95	14.15
Levge	18.68	20.42
Liq As	1.00	NL
MM Ser	1.00	NL
N Nine	7.45	NL
Spl Inc	7.31	NL
Tax Ex	15.05	NL
Third C	16.73	NL
Eagl Gth	9.65	10.55
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	7.53	8.12
Fours	8.05	NL
Grwth	11.49	12.60
Incom	5.51	5.94
Speci	8.52	9.19
Stock	9.25	9.97
EDIE So	unavail	
Edsn Gd	10.35	NL
Elfun Tr	16.85	
Elfun Tx	9.62	
Fairfld	10.90	11.85
Frm BG	11.30	12.35
Federated Funds:		
Am Ldr	7.92	8.47
HI Icm	13.62	14.57
Mny M	1.00	NL
AMMM	1.00	NL
Optn	13.15	14.06
Tx Fre	12.22	NL
US Gvt	9.16	NL
Fidelity Group:		
Agres	9.65	NL
Bond	8.14	NL
Capit	8.84	NL
Csh Rsv	1.00	NL
Contfd	11.11	NL
Dly Inc	1.00	NL
Dstry	11.16	
Eq Inc	19.58	NL
Magel	41.11	NL
Mun Bd	9.62	NL
Fidel	14.22	NL
HI Yld	14.59	NL
Lt Mun	9.32	NL
Puritn	10.80	NL
Salem	5.80	NL
Thrift	9.81	NL
Trend	25.75	NL
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	6.97	NL
Indust	4.71	NL
Incom	7.31	NL
Fst Investors:		
Bnd Ap	15.93	16.20
Disco	7.79	8.51
Grwth	8.08	8.83
Incom	8.13	8.89
Optn	6.66	7.18
Stock	8.12	8.87
FstMit A	8.96	NL
FstMit DI	.93	NL
Fst Ver	10.00	NL
44Wall	14.88	NL
Fnd Gth	4.35	4.75
Founders Group:		
Grwth	5.41	5.91
Incom	12.97	14.17
Mutual	8.29	9.02
Speci	12.67	13.85
Franklin Group:		
Brown	3.85	4.15
DNTC	9.11	9.82
Grwth	6.33	6.82
Utils	4.71	5.08
Incom	1.98	2.13
US Gov	8.09	8.66
Capit	4.63	4.95
Equit	4.22	4.58
Lg Asst	1.00	NL
Fundmk	5.31	5.35
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comin	8.30	NL
Impac	unavail	
Ind Tr	10.52	10.79
Pilot	8.82	NL
GTPac	12.71	NL
Gate Op	15.68	NL
GE SS.S	27.81	
Gen Sec	11.29	NL
Gradian	1.00	NL
Grth Ind	23.93	NL
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.26	4.66
Grwth	7.43	8.13
Incom	4.72	NL
Hart Gth	18.85	NL
Hart Lev	11.41	NL
High Yld	11.27	12.09
Holdg Tr	1.00	NL
Hor Mon	15.76	17.08
INA HIY	11.47	12.31
ISI Group:		
Grwth	5.94	6.46
Incom	3.81	4.14
Trst Sh	13.15	13.28
TrPd Sh	3.28	
Industry	4.68	
Intrcap	9.00	NL
Int Invst	15.39	16.82
Inv Guid	10.40	NL
Inv Indic	1.39	NL
Inv Bas	9.58	10.32
Investors Group:		
IDS Bd	5.47	5.67
IDS Csh	5.00	NL
IDS Grt	7.32	7.95
IDS Intl	5.93	6.45
Mutl	9.01	9.79
Prsd	3.40	3.92
Tax Ex	4.49	4.88
Stock	19.15	20.81
Select	8.85	9.52
Var Py	7.56	8.22
Inv Resh	6.17	6.74
Istel	26.50	27.32
Ivy Fd	7.14	NL
JP Grth	10.92	11.87
Janus	19.92	NL
John Hancock:		
Bond	17.64	19.17
Grwth	6.73	7.32
Balan	8.58	9.33
Tax Ex	13.97	15.18
Johnstn	22.46	NL
Kemper Funds:		
Incm	10.21	10.86
Grow	9.46	10.56
HI Yld	11.32	12.14
Mny M	1.00	NL
Mun B	10.30	10.81
Optn	12.83	14.02
Summ	14.34	15.56
Tech	9.18	10.03
Tot Rt	10.55	11.53
Keystone Funds:		
Liq Tr	1.00	NL
Cus B1	16.70	17.44
Cus B2	18.48	20.20
Cus B4	8.14	8.89
Cus K1	7.47	8.17
Cus K2	5.42	5.92
Cus S1	18.34	20.04
Cus S3	8.76	9.57
Cus S4	5.56	6.07
Polar	3.64	3.98
Laxiation Grp:		
Cp Ldr	12.84	14.09
Lex Gr	14.23	15.55
Lex In	9.58	NL
Lex R	15.40	16.83
Life Ins	11.18	12.22
Liq Cap	10.00	NL
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	13.81	NL
Mut	13.51	NL
Lord Abbett:		
Affilfd	7.93	8.56
Bnd Gb	10.56	11.54
Dev Gr	12.47	13.63
Incom	3.08	3.33
Lutheran Bro:		
Fund	10.60	11.58
Incom	8.75	9.56
Mny Mk	1.00	NL
Muni	9.28	10.47
US Gov	9.27	10.24
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	8.50	9.29
Indep	9.75	10.66
Mass	11.28	12.33
Incm	13.93	15.22
MBLife Fund:		
Equit	19.05	20.71
Grwth	11.98	13.02
Incom	13.02	14.15
Spl Eq	15.84	17.23
Cash Mg +	10.00	NL
Neuberger Berm:		
Energy	16.69	NL
Guard	29.89	NL
Libty	4.49	NL
Mannt	2.88	NL
Partn	13.37	NL
Schus	11.17	NL
New Wld	11.81	NL
Newt Gt	13.99	NL
Newt Inc	9.26	NL
Nichols	12.06	NL
Nomura	8.90	9.57
Norcast	12.42	NL
Nuveen	9.46	9.91
Omega	12.90	13.02
One Wm	16.16	NL
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	6.86	7.50
HI Yld	23.16	24.84
Inc Bos	8.50	9.29
Monet	1.00	NL
Optn	23.07	25.21
Spec	14.24	16.11
Tx Fre	9.70	NL
AIM	12.43	13.58
Time	11.63	12.71
OTC Sec	19.39	21.08
Param M	10.11	10.99
Penn Sq	7.70	NL
Penn Mu	6.18	NL
Phila	8.46	9.26
Phoe Cap	8.95	9.78
Phoen Fd	9.43	10.31
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pils Fd	12.93	13.94
Mass C	3.93	4.34
Mass In	9.04	9.75
Pioneer Fund:		
Fund	16.31	17.83
II Inc	10.21	11.16
Plan Inv	13.35	NL
Pilgrim	11.98	13.09
Pittrnd	13.22	14.45
Price Funds:		
Grwth	11.38	NL
Incom	9.52	NL
N Era	13.75	NL
N Horiz	10.59	NL
Prime	10.00	NL
Tx Fre	9.72	NL
Pro Fund	7.63	NL
Pro Inc	10.11	NL
Pru SIP	10.75	11.75
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	11.97	13.08
Dly Dv	1.00	NL
Int Eq	13.34	14.58
Geors	13.35	14.59
Grwth	11.09	12.12
HI Yld	17.94	19.24
Incom	7.43	8.12
Invest	7.45	8.36
Optn	13.50	14.75
Tax Ex	22.35	23.46
Visla	13.51	14.77
Voyag	13.14	14.36
Rainbw	2.65	NL
Reserve	1.00	NL
Safec Eqt	10.13	11.07
Safec Gth	12.18	13.31
SIP Cos	7.89	9.88
SIP Gth	10.16	10.81
Scudder Stevens:		
Com St	10.83	NL
Incom	13.53	NL
Intl Fd	16.34	NL
Man R	10.00	NL
MMB	9.74	NL
Spec	32.49	NL
Security Funds:		
Bond	9.39	9.66
Equity	5.02	5.49
Invest	7.85	8.58
Ultra	12.39	13.54
Selected Funds:		
Am Shs	7.03	NL
Sel Shs	13.83	NL
Sentinel Group:		
Apex	3.69	4.03
Balan	7.55	8.25
Com S	12.07	13.19
Grwth	9.32	10.19
Sequoia	23.40	NL
Sentry	15.54	16.89
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	24.77	26.52
Incom	18.27	19.57
Invest	11.59	12.57
Sierra Gt	11.23	NL
Sherm D	25.99	NL
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	11.13	12.16
Invest	10.54	11.52
Trust	9.12	9.97
Vent	9.37	10.24
SB Equity	11.40	12.00
SB I&Gr	13.51	14.22
SoGen In	12.58	13.17
Sw Invs	8.12	8.78
Swin Gt	5.54	6.01
Sover In	12.22	13.36
State Bond Grp:		
Com St	4.45	4.86
Divers	4.87	5.32
Prosrs	4.90	5.36
StFrm Gt	7.46	NL
StFrm Bl	11.18	NL
St Street	52.06	52.44
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.62	NL
Assoc	1.08	NL
Invest	1.23	NL
Ocean	6.84	NL
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	10.78	NL
Csh Re	1.00	NL
Cap Op	12.72	NL
Stock	13.56	NL
Strat Gth	18.74	NL

NEW YORK (AP)— The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

	Bid	Ask
AGE Fd	4.52	4.87
Acorn F	21.75	NL
Afuture	13.85	NL
Alpha F	12.77	NL
Am Dual	11.37	NL
A BirthT	11.17	12.21
American Funds:		
A Bal	8.42	9.20
Amcp	9.10	9.95
A Mutl	10.52	11.50
An Gth	7.44	8.13
Bond	13.88	15.08
Csh Mg	1.00	NL
Fd Inv	7.11	7.77
Grwth	8.53	9.18
Incom	8.07	8.82
ICA	7.97	8.71
N Pers	6.64	7.26
Wsh Mt	6.76	7.39
Amer General:		
Cap Bd	8.29	9.06
Cap Gth	4.72	5.16
Entrp	6.90	7.54
HI Yld	11.26	12.61
Inc Fd	6.34	6.92
Mun B	24.03	25.23
Tot Ret	7.70	8.42
Venfr	18.46	20.17
Cmstk	8.74	9.55
Ext Gth	7.87	8.60
Fd Am	7.75	8.47
Herbr	9.57	10.46
Poco	18.59	20.55
Provid	3.82	4.12
A GthEq	7.37	7.95
A Herits	1.97	
A Ins&Ind	4.93	5.39
A Invest	7.81	NL
A InvInc	12.06	NL
A NtGth	3.74	4.09
Amway	8.53	9.14
A OptEq	unavail	
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd B	8.04	8.74
Incom	4.65	5.05
Stock	6.37	6.96
BLCGt	13.01	14.22
Babs Inc	1.48	NL
Babs Inv	10.24	NL
Basc Gth	9.81	NL
Basc Hill	9.76	NL
Berger Group:		
100 Fd	8.73	NL
101 Fd	9.76	NL
Berk Cap	8.21	8.97
Bondstk	5.81	6.35
Bost Fnd	9.76	10.67
Bull&Bear Gp:		
Capm	8.81	NL
Capit S	8.02	NL
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	13.71	14.98
Candin	8.73	9.54
Divid	2.84	3.10
Manfn	13.43	14.68
Nt WS	9.40	10.49
NY Vn	15.31	16.73
CG Fnd	11.48	12.41
CG Incm	7.82	8.46
Cin RsM	1.00	NL
Cop Pres	1.00	NL
Cent CC	1.00	NL
Cnl Sha	12.18	12.13
Ch HiYd	11.71	12.56
Charl Fd	15.38	16.81
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	6.84	7.48
Front	4.99	5.45
Share	7.34	8.04
Spect	7.02	7.67
Chp Dir	13.79	NL
Chem Fd	7.67	8.38
Colonial Funds:		
Ben Sec	8.94	9.77
Fund	9.64	10.54
Grwth	5.28	5.77
Incom	8.11	8.86
Optn	10.71	11.70
Tax Mg	14.23	15.55
Colu Gth	18.61	NL
Cwith AB	.96	1.04
Cwith CD	1.41	1.52
Comp Bd	9.00	9.68
Comp Fd	8.38	9.01
Concord	14.11	NL
Cons Inv	9.87	10.25
Constel G	9.71	NL
Cont Mut	6.77	NL
CvYld Sa	11.83	12.45
Ctry Cap	11.84	12.80
Dly Cash	1.00	NL
Dlyincm	1.00	NL
Delaware Group:		
Decat	12.79	13.98
Delaw	11.92	13.03
Delch	8.66	9.46
Tx Fre	9.20	9.63
Delta	5.93	6.48
Csh Rs	10.00	NL
Dir Cap	3.02	3.31
DodCx Bl	22.53	NL
DodCx St	17.14	NL
Drex Bur	11.17	NL

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

STACE

AKNEW

RUBETT

JOBTEC



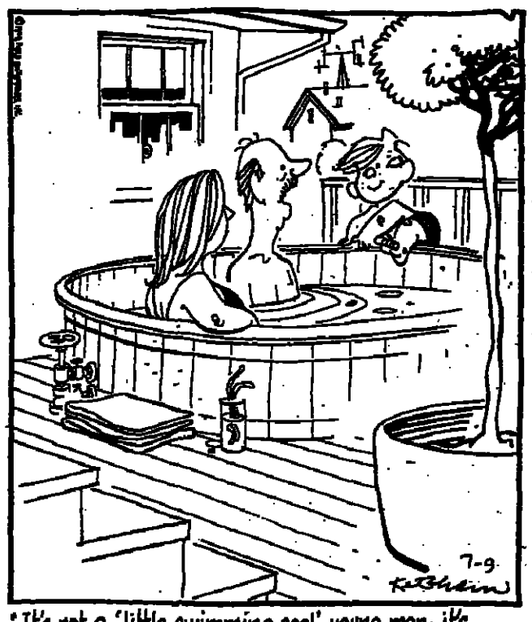
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: COLON ENVOY BROKEN DABBLE
Answer: What they used to call Cupid— "LOVER BOY"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"It's not a 'little swimming pool,' young man; it's called a hot tub. And who are YOU?"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

هكذا من الأصل

Borg Keeps Wimbledon Title In Long Struggle With Tanner

By John S. Radosta

WIMBLEDON, England, July 8 — Bjorn Borg is human, after all.

The 23-year-old Swede won his fourth consecutive Wimbledon singles yesterday, but had to fight for every point, right down to the 10th game of the fifth set.

Borg defeated the fifth-seeded Tanner, who put up an unbelievably stirring battle, 6-7, 6-1, 6-4. Tanner, who has one of the strongest serves in tennis, had aces to Borg's 4.

Borg — whose imperturbability is a myth, said: "I have never been as nervous as I was when Roscoe served at deuce. If he had won that point, I'd never have won the match. I felt older at the end."

He said his next goals were to win more major championships and set records. "I want to be known as the best player of all time," he added.

Wimbledon's fortnight, which ended yesterday, was hurt by the dullest kind of competition, but was salvaged in part by the Borg-Tanner match, the best on the schedule.

In defending his championship Borg made quite a few errors, forced and unforced, but he compensated with brilliant passages. It was marvelous to see him digging himself out.

Constant Pressure

Tanner carried out his plan of presenting "problems" to Borg. He forced the attack and deliberately took risks because he knew he had to go for winners instead of standing back and trading shots. He thought Borg was nervous at first, and he applied pressure throughout.

They were so evenly matched that there were only five service breaks.

Tanner had few regrets, although he did say, "I'll probably feel worse tomorrow because I may start thinking about the chances I missed."

The match was played on the center court before 13,600 spectators and in the golden sunshine of an English summer day. The Duke and Duchess of Kent, who sat in the Royal Box, presented the victory trophy to Borg, which he kissed. Again, as he did on his victory last year, he kneeled for a moment in relief.

Tanner added a few touches of humor. On one of Borg's long shots he escorted the ball to the baseline and waved it beyond the line, as a golfer waves in a big putt. Another time he and Borg exchanged four volleys of extraordinary angles and speed. Tanner lost the point, then slid his racket along the ground with a loud laugh. Twice he changed his sweat-drenched shirt, evoking wolf calls and laughter.

There were few rallies, as each served and came in for the follow-up volley. The first set was even all the way, going with service to 6-6. But Tanner had to struggle through two deuces and a break point to hold in the 11th game.

The tiebreaker took the same course to 4-4, but then Tanner won two points by forcing Borg to hit out. On the next point, which gave Tanner the set, Borg struck out — absolutely fanned — in trying to hit an overhead volley.

With his characteristic recovery magic, Borg took the second set in only 20 minutes. He won the third game at love, broke serve in the fourth and then cruised the rest of the way.

Tanner resumed command in the third set with a break in the second game. He had to struggle to hold in the seventh, which went to four deuces. Then he closed out the set with a service winner.

Crucial Reprieve

The fourth set was Borg's, as he went up by 3-1 on a break in the fourth game. It was his reprieve, since the match was now even at 2-2.

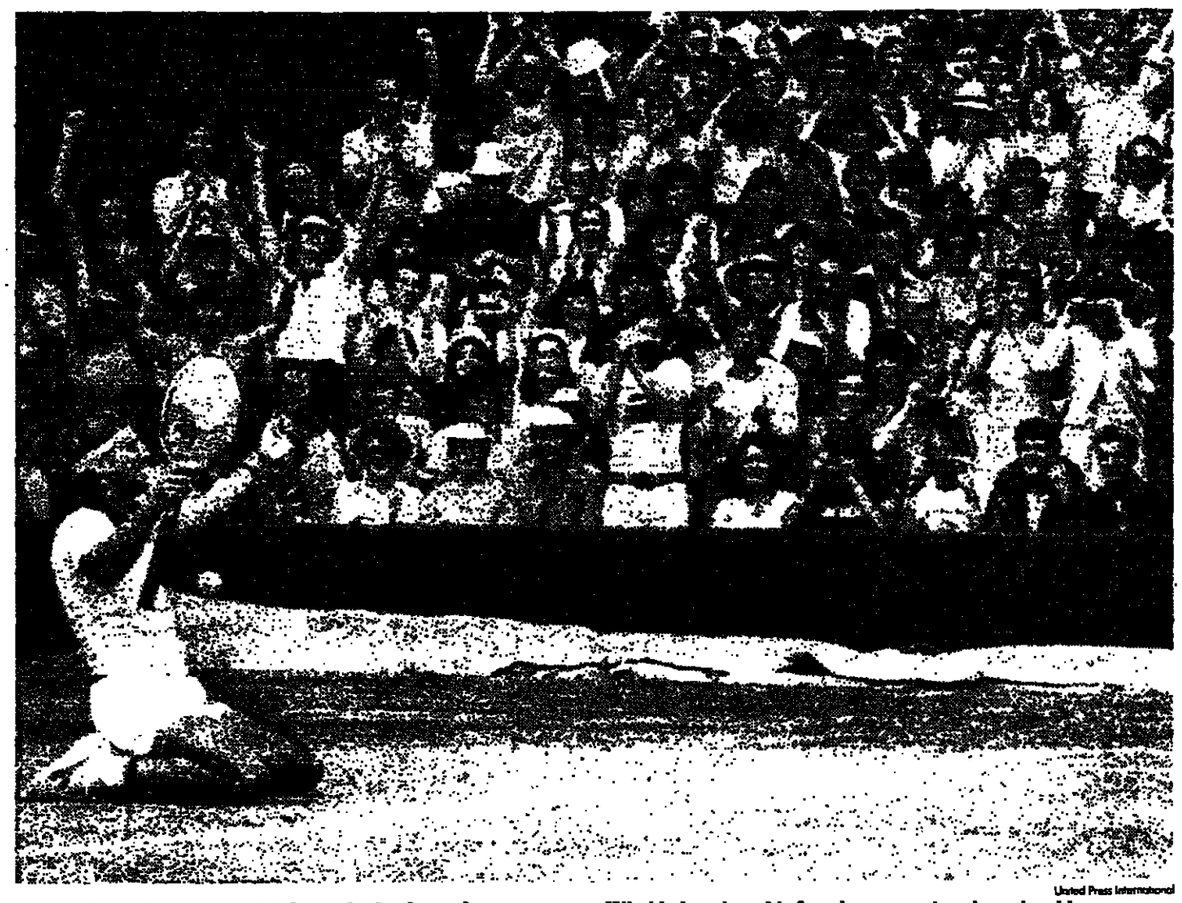
There was only one break in the final set, but it was enough for Borg. Serving the first game, Tanner saved a break point at 30-40 with an ace. But Borg then hit a backhand passing shot for the break.

They held serve the rest of the way, but Borg had a chillingly close call in the eighth game. He fell behind on serve by love-30, got back to 15-30, and suddenly faced two break points. Tanner missed a backhand volley for deuce. Then Borg forced him to hit long. On game point, Borg threaded a forehand passing shot between Tanner and the sideline.

That made it 5-3. Tanner held and Borg served for the match. There was a brisk exchange of volleys, one of them an incredibly swift reflex action that won Tanner a point. But Borg was just as quick as he came back with a volley winner.

Tanner won two points on a backhand to the corner and an elegant backhand volley, getting to deuce. Borg, in one of his worst mistakes, clunked a backhand into the net. He clearly was anxious. But he scored on a service winner and then Tanner hit a wide backhand for the final point.

"This has to be my most difficult match here," Borg said later, "especially the way Roscoe was serving. I couldn't afford to lose service because I knew it was almost impossible to break his serve."



United Press International

Bjorn Borg goes to his knees in thanks as the spectators at Wimbledon cheer his fourth consecutive championship.



United Press International

Excited Billie Jean King and Martina Navratilova display the trophy they won in doubles.

King Breaks Record for Titles Day After Old Champion Dies

By Barry Lorge

LONDON, July 8 (WP) — Billie Jean King achieved her long-sought goal for Wimbledon titles yesterday, teaming with Martina Navratilova to win the women's doubles. But the occasion was saddened by the death Friday of the woman from whom she had shared the title since 1975.

Miss King and Navratilova defeated Wendy Turnbull and Betty Stove, the Dutch pair, 6-2, 6-2, for King's 20th title. Miss King said that the death of Elizabeth Ryan — who collapsed at Wimbledon at the age of 87 — was "on my mind, every point."

Miss Ryan, who grew up in Anaheim, Calif., 20 minutes from King's home in Long Beach, but had lived in London the last six years, apparently was stricken by a heart attack shortly after watching Navratilova and Chris Evert for the women's singles title Friday afternoon. She died en route to a hospital.

Ryan, a large and imposing woman known as "Bunny," never won the Wimbledon singles, but set the record for titles by winning the women's doubles 12 times and the mixed doubles 7 times between 1914 and 1934.

Ever since King won her sixth singles title in 1975, which along with her nine women's doubles and four mixed doubles titles tied her for the record of 19, Ryan dreaded the day that she would be erased from the record books.

King had not won a title the last three years, but Ryan told friends earlier this year that she had a premonition that this was the year King finally would eclipse her.

Ryan attended Wimbledon four days during this year's championships, but had not spoken to King. Friday, she complained of feeling "deadly tired" and collapsed a few minutes later.

The death cast a poignant sadness over King's triumphant afternoon.

"I'm not really that happy, I'm more relieved," said King, who won the first of her 10 women's doubles titles on her first trip to Wimbledon, as a 17-year-old, in 1961.

"I grew up with her in a way, because we're both from southern California and I remember her always walking around the Los Angeles Tennis Club when I played junior tournaments there.

"I remember one match when I was 13 — and I was playing Carole Caldwell — and she was just there watching. I always remembered that day, and then Friday night when I heard that she had passed away, my whole life passed in front of me too, in a way. It's taken a lot of joy out of winning. . . It was really tough for me to play today.

"You have to admit, it's bizarre. I couldn't believe it when I heard she had died. There is a chapter in Teddy Tinling's book, 'Love and Faults,' called 'Elizabeth,' and I made a point of reading that this spring, and talked to Teddy about her, so that I could understand her better as a person," King went on.

"You know, people who make records push everything up to a different level. Like Bjorn Borg has now created a new standard for the men, and my 20 titles are a new standard as well.

"Everyone can live up to those standards in the future. And even though you know someone is going to break it eventually, at least you've stretched the standard for the moment, which is good. It's a challenge."

King said she last spoke to Ryan during last year's tournament.

"She said she hoped I'd do really well, and if anyone ever broke her record, she hoped it would be me," King recalled.

Spur to Victory

Yesterday's match was rather sloppy, but an altercation in the fourth game of the second set, with Stove serving at 0-30, spurred on Navratilova and King.

Stove served a fault but, after a late call, was incorrectly given two serves by the umpire. King and Navratilova objected, but the umpire's decision stood. Incensed, King and Navratilova won the point, broke Stove in that game and raced to a 5-0 lead in the final set.

"We couldn't believe the umpire was giving them two serves, and we couldn't believe that Wendy and Betty were going to take it without saying anything," King said.

"We got really angry at them, and I think that made a difference. After that, it was all downhill for them. We just busted a gut, we were so angry at them."

Knight, U.S. Coach, 'Loco' to Latin Fans

By Thomas Boswell

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, July 8 (WP) — Bobby Knight, an Ugly American even at home in Indiana, was at it again here last week.

The U.S. basketball coach in the Pan American Games was screaming profanities and insults in the face of the youngest player on his team in a voice so loud that thousands of fans could hear him.

"What the hell's the matter with you? Do you think I'm going to put up with this bull bleep," bellowed Knight, 38, his 6-foot-5-inch frame bent over 6-1 Isiah (Tuss) Thomas, their faces inches apart.

The veins and muscles in Knight's dark face bulged as he bumped and badgered his 18-year-old guard — not for a few seconds but for minutes as both stood at midcourt. Thomas, his face stunned and blank, stood and took it, as Knight's epithets escalated.

Crowd's Judgment

"Loco, loco," muttered the Latin-American fans, accustomed to athletic fanaticism, but hardly prepared for Knight in high dudgeon.

When the first half ended, seconds later, Knight sprinted on court, grabbed Thomas and screamed in his face al the way to the locker room. He benched him the second half.

Knight is the coach at Indiana University when he is not getting ejected from a Pan-Am game with his team ahead by 35 points. Thomas, Chicago's top high school player in 1979, has enrolled at Indiana.

Knight's multiple personalities have been on vivid display here. He has ranted at this team behind closed doors after they won a scrimmage by 13 points. He has cursed players on the bench publicly.

Knight not only was thrown out of the gym in a game against the Virgin Islands but also was reprimanded by the International Amateur Basketball Federation, lectured for half an hour by Pan Am officials and cornered into a tepid apology.

"I didn't really apologize," Knight said. "I just said I wouldn't want to go through it all again."

One federation official called Knight's ejection — the first for a U.S. coach in Pan Am or Olympic competition — "a very serious violation," adding that another infraction would get the U.S. team expelled from basketball competition.

Minority View

After an 82-78 victory over Brazil pushed Knight's team a giant step toward a gold medal, he was in fine form — analytical, acid, candid, injudicious and occasionally charming.

After his nondescript team, one of the least known that the United States has fielded internationally, had in successive games beaten its three toughest opponents — the Virgin Islands, Cuba and Brazil — Knight blasted his players as immature and lazy.

"We're just a very, very immature club that doesn't know what it means to be mentally ready to play," he said. "I'm disappointed. . .from a spectator's point of view, the wrong team won. The hustling team, the tough rebounding team was Brazil, not us."

Criticism at Home

Of all Knight's eruptions here, he saves his best for the critics back home who have relished his ejection and embarrassment. Knight knows that the show of temper that caused the fuss was practically nothing, a mere tiff to which a macho, non-English-speaking referee overreacted - judging Knight by his florid face, not his placid words.

"I don't need all this," Knight said. "I've won everything a college coach can win. I don't have to prove myself. I was asked to take this job and I accepted as a favor.

"I'll tell you what made me feel good. As soon as I got here, a Puerto Rican friend came up and said, 'Bobby, as soon as I saw you were coming down, I knew the United States had decided to play to win.'"

So, there is the Knight conundrum in a nutshell. He is, in one sense, the final product of an American college sports system that grades high school seniors and drills them with the value of one word — win.

Hinault First In Time Trial, Cuts Deficit

From Agency Dispatches

BRUSSELS, July 8 — Bernard Hinault beat the field to win an individual race against the clock in the Tour de France bicycle endurance race here today and cut 36 seconds from the overall lead of Joop Zoetemelk.

Hinault, who is second overall, finished the 21-mile trial in 43 minutes 01.90 seconds. He lost more than 20 seconds when he was forced to change bicycles after a flat tire. Second was Knut Knudsen in 43.09:72, with Gerrie Knetemann third in 43.27:49, Didi Thurau fourth in 43.30:98 and Zoetemelk fifth in 43.37:83.

Zoetemelk now leads Hinault by 1 minute 32 seconds with two weeks to go before the finish in Paris. In third place overall is Zoetemelk's teammate, Sven-Ake Nilsson, more than 7 minutes behind the leader.

Yesterday, Jos Maas won the stage from Roubaix, France, to the Belgian capital. Zoetemelk, Hinault and Nilsson all finished together.

Brewster 'Aids' Yale In Victory at Henley

By Norman Hildes-Heim

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, England, July 8 (NYT) — The 131st rowing of the Henley Royal Regatta concluded today, and if the caliber of the crews competing in this year's racing was not vintage, the weather, and all that means to the ambience of the regatta, was as sparkling as the champagne being quaffed in the Steward's Enclosure.

Yale University's heavyweight junior varsity eight-oared crew provided this year's only American victory here in winning the Ladies' Challenge Plate. The stewards who conduct this regatta, as if by clairvoyance, invited Kingman Brewster, the former president of Yale and now the U.S. ambassador to Britain, to present the awards to the winning crews. Brewster arrived early to follow Yale's Ladies' Plate semifinal race, and inadvertently may have contributed to the Elis' ultimate victory in the afternoon final.

Yale's semifinal race against the University of London really determined the winner of the trophy. Both Yale and London had been "selected" — Henley's version of seeding — and placed in the same half of the draw, which turned out to be the toughest half.

Trinity Out Early

Yale had to beat Trinity College, Dublin, in the hardest-fought race of the first day of the regatta and then came up against London in the semifinals today. Both crews knew the winner of their race would become the holder of the Ladies' Plate and from the first stroke of the race the battle was fierce.

A quarter mile into the race, Yale held a three-foot advantage; at the "Barrier," another eighth of a mile into the race, Yale had increased its lead to nine feet, but had also begun to wander out of its lane into the middle of the course.

The umpire, intent on explaining to Brewster what was going on, failed to note that in straying out of its lane, Yale was forcing London over onto the log booms that line either side of this two-lane course. At the half-mile marker in the race, London's portside oars scraped the booms, momentarily breaking the momentum of the shell. As a result, Yale gained a few more feet, increasing its lead to 30 feet or a half boat length, the same margin by which Yale eventually won the race over a mile and 5 / 16ths.

After the race, when the London coach, who was also riding the umpire's launch, remarked about Yale's fane infraction and London's consequent mishap, the umpire replied "I thought of warning Yale, but didn't. I had no idea London hit the booms."

Highpoint of the Regatta

London's coach did not press the point. Both crews had made this heat of the Ladies' Challenge Plate the most stirring race of the regatta.

In the final, Yale defeated Downing College of Cambridge in the verdict of "easily" — Henley's terminology meaning by more than five boat lengths.

Brewster had less to cheer about in Yale's varsity heavyweight race for Henley's premier trophy, the Grand Challenge Cup.

Yale faced Britain's national squad, rowing under the combined colors of the Thames Tradesmen's and London Rowing Club, in the final of the "the Grand." The collegians were outclassed by the more-experienced British squad, which never dropped its racing cadence below 40 strokes to the minute during the entire race, and as the announcer commented, "just continued to draw further and further away from Yale." The British team won the Grand in the fastest time of the four-day regatta, 6 minutes 35 seconds, two and a third lengths ahead of Yale.

Henley's Leander Club, finalist against London Rowing Club for the second successive year in the regatta's second-most-important eights race, the Thames Challenge Cup, reversed last year's defeat to London by triumphing today by one and three-quarter lengths, in the time of 6 minutes 49 seconds.

Slim Turnout

The Diamond Challenge Sculls, the most famous single race in the rowing world, failed to attract one world-class sculler. H.P. Matheson, of England's Nottingham Boat Club, last year's semifinalist, won today over an undistiguished field, beating J. T. Ghoos of Antwerp in the verdict of "easily." Tim Crooks, England's Olympian and current Diamond champion, failed to defend his title.

Chris Baillieu, who teamed wih Mike Hart last year to win the Double Sculls Challenge Cup, raced today with Jim Clark and again won the event.

English teams won 9 of the 12 events contested today. In addition to Yale's Ladies' Plate victory, Ireland's Garda Sciochana Boat Club captured the Prince Philip Challenge Cup for four-oared shells with coxswain.

Canada's Ridley College defeated Eton College in the Princess Elizabeth Challenge Cup for schoolboy eights. Eton put up a good fight but was no match for the Canadians, who won by two and three-quarter lengths in the time of 6 minutes 59 seconds.

Giants Defeat Phillies Despite Schmidt's 3 Consecutive Homers

From Agency Dispatches

PHILADELPHIA, July 8 — Consecutive seventh-inning homers by Jack Clark and Mike Ivie helped the San Francisco Giants survive three consecutive home runs by Philadelphia's Mike Schmidt and record an 8-6 triumph here last night over the Phillies.

On April 17, 1976, Schmidt became one of only 10 players ever to hit four homers in one game, doing so against the Cubs in Chicago. Actually, he made it four straight again last night — counting one he hit in his last at-bat Friday night.

Only 13 players have had four consecutive home runs over two games. The last was Deron Johnson, who did it for the Phillies against Montreal on July 10-11, 1971. Schmidt, whose 27 homers are two behind the total of the major league leader, Dave Kingman of the Cubs, is the only player ever twice to homer in four successive at-bats.

Schmidt's three-run homer gave Philadelphia a 5-3 lead in the third inning. He made it 6-4 in the sixth with a drive over the centerfield fence against reliever Pedro Borbon (4-2).

Expos 2, Dodgers 1

In Montreal, Steve Rogers held Los Angeles hitless for 7⅓ innings before settling for a four-hitter, and Andre Dawson drove in two runs with a sixth-inning double to give Montreal a 2-1 victory.

Braves 10, Cardinals 2

In Atlanta, Charlie Spikes drove in four runs and Glenn Hubbard had two doubles and a single to power Atlanta to a 10-2 victory over St. Louis. Three of Spikes' RBIs came on a homer in the third after Rowland Office and Joe Nolan singled.

Reds 6, Pirates 2

In Cincinnati, Joe Morgan drove in two runs with a second-inning single to lead the Reds to a 6-2 victory over Pittsburgh. Morgan's single, which gave Cincinnati a 4-0 lead, stretched his longest hitting streak in three years to 14 games.

Padres 11, Mets 3

In New York, Jerry Turner's bases-loaded triple sparked a four-run first inning that started San Diego to an 11-3 victory over New York. Turner's hit drove in Ozzie Smith and Paul Dade, both of whom had singled, and Dave Winfield, who had walked against loser Dock Ellis.

Cubs 6, Astros 0
Cubs 8, Astros 3

In Chicago, Mike Vail drove in four runs with a homer and a pair of singles to lead Chicago to an 8-3 victory over the first-place Astros and a doubleheader sweep. In the opener, Scot Thompson (who sat out the second game in favor of Vail) hit five successive singles and drove in two runs to back the three-hit pitching of Ken Holtzman for a 6-0 triumph.

Angels 10, Orioles 1

In the American League, at Anaheim, Calif., Joe Rudi hit the 11th grand-slam of his career in a seven-run seventh inning and Dave Frost scattered seven hits, helping California to a 10-1 victory over Baltimore. It was the Orioles' fifth consecutive loss.

Red Sox 10, Mariners 8

In Seattle, Fred Lynn hit two home runs — the second a disputed three-run homer — and Butch Hobson added a bases-empty homer, helping Boston close within two games of Baltimore with a 10-8 victory over Seattle. With the score tied, 4-4, in the fifth, Rick Burleson and Jack Brohamer singled before Lynn unloaded a long drive to center that bounced back onto the playing field. Seattle protested that the ball had hit the fence rather than the plastic above it, but umpire Steve Palermo ruled it a home run.

Indians 9, Twins 3

In Cleveland, the Indians got 14 hits, including a two-run single by Cliff Johnson and a pair of RBI singles by Bobby Bonds, in their 9-3 victory over Minnesota.

Tigers 6, Brewers 3

In Milwaukee, Ron LeFlore tripled and scored the tie-breaking run in the seventh and Steve Kemp batted in three runs with a homer and two singles, leading Detroit to a 6-3 victory over Milwaukee.

Rangers 2, Blue Jays 0

In Arlington, Texas, Doc Medich and Jim Kern combined on a one-hitter as Texas defeated Toronto, 2-0. Medich (2-3) was forced into action when John Matlack, originally scheduled to start, complained of tenderness in his left elbow after warming up before the game.

Yankees 8, A's 3

In Oakland, Calif., Reggie Jackson batted in five runs — one on his 14th homer of the year — and led New York to an 8-3 victory over the A's.

Royals 4, White Sox 3

In Kansas City, Fred Patek's bases-loaded single with none out in the ninth capped a three-run rally that gave Kansas City a 4-3 victory over Chicago and snapped the Royals' seven-game losing streak.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	47	29	.618	—
Chicago	41	36	.532	6½
St. Louis	41	38	.519	7½
Pittsburgh	40	37	.519	7½
Philadelphia	40	40	.500	8½
New York	31	46	.403	16
West				
Houston	53	34	.609	—
Cincinnati	44	40	.524	7½
San Francisco	41	43	.488	10½
San Diego	39	45	.448	14
Atlanta	36	48	.429	15½
Los Angeles	34	51	.400	18

Sunday's Games

Houston (Forsch 5-7) at Chicago (Krukow 5-5)
San Diego (Perry 8-6 and Shirley 4-8) at New York (Kobel 3-3 and Hassler 1-2), 2
Pittsburgh (Candelaria 7-6 and Blyleven 6-3) at Cincinnati (Norman 3-7 and Benham 3-2), 2
Los Angeles (Sutcliffe 7-7) at Montreal (Grimsley 8-4)
San Francisco (Knepper 6-12) at Philadelphia (Carlton 9-8)
St. Louis (Forsch 3-9) at Atlanta (McWilliams 1-2 or Niekro 11-10).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	54	29	.651	—
Boston	51	30	.630	2
Milwaukee	47	37	.560	7½
New York	47	38	.553	8
Detroit	40	40	.500	12½
Cleveland	38	44	.463	15½
Toronto	27	59	.314	28½
West				
California	50	36	.581	—
Texas	48	35	.578	1½
Minnesota	43	38	.531	4½
Kansas City	43	40	.518	5½
Chicago	36	46	.439	12
Seattle	37	50	.425	13½
Oakland	24	63	.276	26½

Sunday's Games

Minnesota (Serum 8-3 and Goltz 6-6) at Cleveland (Wise 8-5 and Wells 9-7), 2
Detroit (Billingham 7-5 and Baker 1-4) at Milwaukee (Caldwell 9-5 and Travers 5-4), 2
Chicago (Barrios 7-3) at KC (Puttin 3-1)
Baltimore (McGregor 2-3) at California (Ames 7-4)
New York (Tiant 5-3) at Oakland (Kingman 8-11)
Toronto (Moore 3-8) at Texas (Comer 8-6)
Boston (Renko 6-3) at Seattle (McLaRin 5-2)

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

AS CITY ROYALS—Purchased the contract of Dan Quisenberry, pitcher, from Omaha of the American Association. Placed Jerry Terrell, on the 15-day disabled list.

FOOTBALL

Canadian Football League

TORONTO TIGER-CATS—Released Art Lemmon, back; David Quehl and Steve Odom, wide receivers; Paul Watson, kicker; Ken Davidson, defensive end; Gene Thibodeau, defensive end; Bill Palmer, linebacker; and Jim Corbett, defensive back. Placed Larry Cokes, Mack Moore, defensive backs, on the inactive list. Acquired Ronnie Stanley, running back, from the Calgary Stampeders for future considerations.

TORONTO ARGONAUTS—Released Bill Ward, Keith Baker, wide receivers; Reggie Pohl Luke, defensive end, from the active list. Placed Pat Bonnell, offensive tackle Mike Hameluk, center; and Tony Petrucci, offensive end, on the 30-day injured reserve list.

All Blacks Beat France Easily

From Agency Dispatches

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand, July 8 — New Zealand confirmed its international rugby superiority with a 23-9 defeat of France here yesterday, after leading 10-3 at halftime. A second test will be played next Saturday in Auckland.

New Zealand scored three tries, a conversion and three penalty goals, to a converted try and a drop for France. The All Blacks' hard-driving forwards never looked beatable.

More Sports On Page 9

Dachau

A Grim Memorial Draws New Attention As West Germany Digests 'Holocaust'

By John Dornberg

DACHAU, West Germany (IHT) — The nation that willingly looks at the seamier aspects of its own history has yet to be found.

West Germany is no exception. But if there has been a single overriding issue here during the last three decades, it has been the various attempts at *Vergangenheitsbewaltigung*, a tongue-twisting euphemism for coming to terms with — some call it "digesting" — the Nazi past.

The political and emotional obstacles this raises were never more apparent than early this year when West German TV showed "Holocaust," the fictionalized U.S. series about the genocide of European Jewry.

Changed Mood

The "Week of the Holocaust," as it is now called, proved to be a catalyst. Almost 40 percent of West German TV sets — a rating not even matched by championship soccer games — were tuned in and West Germany has been a different place since.

Nowhere are the changed mood and the sudden hunger for facts more apparent than at Dachau, the first of the Nazi concentration camps, established 10 miles northwest of Munich less than six weeks after Hitler came to power.

It has been a grim memorial museum since 1965, the 20th anniversary of its liberation by U.S. Army troops. One of the few in West Germany (another is at Bergen-Belsen, where Anne Frank died, in northern Germany), the memorial was created by former prisoners belonging to the International Dachau Committee and it is maintained, ironically, by Bavaria's "Castles, Museums, Gardens and Lakes Administration."

For many years — and to an extent still today — its existence was the source of considerable controversy, especially among the inhabitants of Dachau, who are eager to see their town exonerated and associations between its name and the concentration camp expunged.

Visitors to it were few, and among them Germans represented a small minority.

Although there already had been a steady increase since the mid-1970s, so that 629,000 people, 40 percent of them West Germans, came to the site last year, what has happened since the televising of "Holocaust" is close to "astonishing," according to the memorial's director, Barbara Distel.

"During the first three months of this year," she said, "and primarily since the January showing of the series, we registered 91,000 visitors — a 22 percent increase over the same period in 1978."

The majority of them were West Germans.

Even more remarkable has been the increase in school classes — 880 during the first three months of 1979 compared to 483 during the first quarter of last year, an 82-percent rise.

The stream of visitors to the site, open daily without charge from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., has risen even more dramatically with the advent of the tourist season.

"There were days during the last month," Distel said, "when we had as many as 70 school classes, and they have been coming not only from Bavaria, but from all over Germany. Virtually all the youngsters have seen 'Holocaust.' "

Concurrently there has also been a pronounced increase in demands for the memorial museum's educational materials. These include a 24-picture slide program for use in 9th and 10th-grade history and social studies courses, various pamphlets, and an excellent 220-page catalog with numerous documents and photos, based on the main exhibits at Dachau.

Setting the Stage

These explain the climate and circumstances that led to Hitler's rise to power. They show how Dachau was established and became a prototype for the scores of other concentration camps in the Third Reich. The hundreds of historical pictures spell out the crimes committed at Dachau in particular and during the Nazi era in general.

"Something definitely has been going on in this country since 'Holocaust,'" said Distel, a historian who has been the museum's director since its inauguration more than 14 years ago.

Yet, she remains critical of and dissatisfied with many aspects.

"We do not have a room where youngsters could congregate after touring the site to discuss their impressions," she said. "But it is vital that they do so right away, under proper guidance."

Her staff consists of herself and two other people, and they spend most of their time with administrative matters and answering the hundreds of letters and requests for information and materials that pour in from around the world.

"We are too few to give visitors' groups more than a brief, 10-minute introduction," she complained, "and that only on slack days in the off season. When we have five school buses with 200 kids arriving at the same time, we cannot even do that much."

There is a 22-minute film, in both German and English, shown twice daily, once in the morning, once in the afternoon, on the history of the camp, but many groups miss it.

"Yet the impressions youngsters gain, the lessons they learn here and the gaps in their knowledge which a visit to Dachau may fill," Distel said adamantly, "depend on the preparation, guidance and supervision they get."

Those whose teachers have prepared them in advance for the experience generally show great interest and react well.

But far too many teachers still barely touch on the Nazi era in lessons, then take their pupils to Dachau as if it were a class outing, and turn them loose with the casual admonition to be "back at the bus" by a certain time.

"That," Distel insisted, "is a wasted effort, even counterproductive, for many youngsters cannot digest what they see here on their own and react aggressively."

The samples of their "aggression" can be found in the form of their carved names and graffiti on the reconstructed bunks of prisoners and in occasional anti-Semitic and neo-Nazi slogans on the walls.

It is in fact another consequence of the showing of "Holocaust" that the radical right has become more militantly active in West Germany. It tries to use Dachau, whose gas chamber, ironically, though built and ready, was never used, as "proof" that there was no mass liquidation and that reports of genocide were only "wartime Allied propaganda."

But the reactions of some other visitors can be disturbing too. This correspondent recently saw one foreign family taking pictures of each other with the camp's guard towers as a background and other tourists dashing about snapping photos as if the camp were just another stop on their sightseeing tour.

The memorial site is not the camp it was. Though dignified, it has been sanitized.

All but two of the 34 one-story barracks, each of which once housed up to 1,600 prisoners in space designated for 200, have been razed, and the two that remain are largely reconstructions.

Yet the reminders of what Dachau was are grim enough. The foundations of the other 32 barracks have been left intact and have been numbered so that they now resemble two long rows of huge graves.

The U-shaped administration building is still there, but now houses the main exhibition of pictures and documents. Visitors can see the arrest blocks, the execution wall, the gas chamber, the crematoria. The grounds are unpaved, covered with coarse gravel, much as they were from 1933 to 1945. And most chilling of all, the walls, guard towers, the electrified barbed wire fences that surrounded the 80-acre compound have been left virtually unchanged.

The most trenchant exhibit of all, however, is a blow-up of German newspaper clippings from March, 1933, announcing the opening of the Dachau concentration camp.

It is the sort of item that makes it impossible for any German of the older generation to say: "Well, we didn't really know all those terrible things were happening. It was all being done in secret."

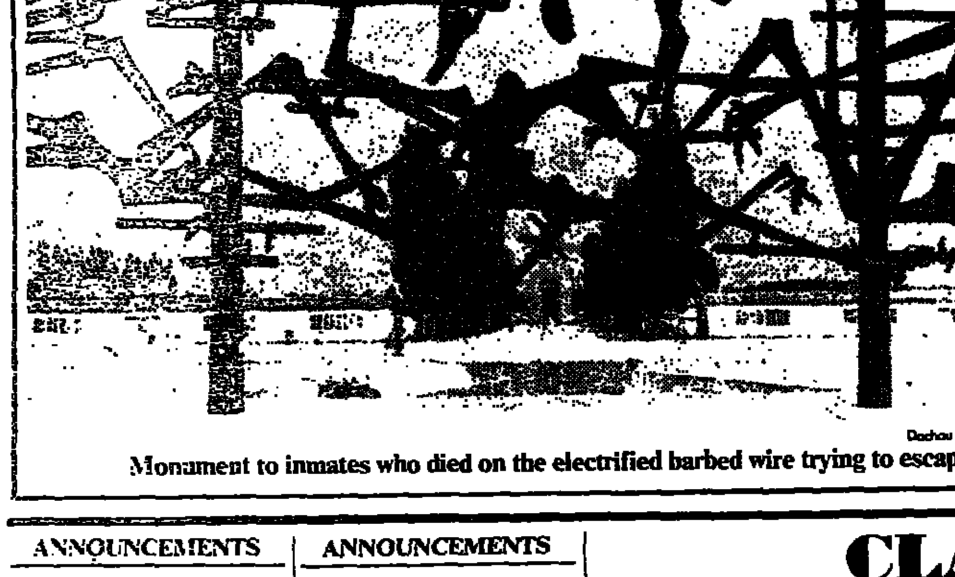
"But you still hear it," Barbara Distel said.

Distel has now been working at the memorial site longer than the camp itself was in operation. What is it like to live day-in, day-out with the grim reminders of the horrors and mass murders that took place there for 12 years?

"The work is very important," she said tersely. "But it is difficult."



Prisoners at Dachau.



Dachau Memorial Committee

Monament to inmates who died on the electrified barbed wire trying to escape.

PEOPLE: Nixon Gives $100,00 To Aid Cancer Society

The American Cancer Society has announced that former President Richard Nixon has given it $100,000. The contribution was made by check in the name of the former president and his wife, Pat, with an accompanying letter that said: "We are making this contribution in memory of John Wayne, Hubert Humphrey, Rogers Morton, John Foster Dulles, Robert Taft, Stewart Alsop, Kyle Palmer, Eugene McGovern, Kate Ryan and others in all walks of life who have had cancer." The letter identified McGovern as a World War II Navy friend of Nixon. Kate Ryan was Mrs. Nixon's mother and Alsop and Palmer were journalists.

* * *

The question is whether Kinky, the pharoah hound, was actually enticed next door to dine on bacon and eggs and chocolate eclairs. His owner, former racing driver Colin Vandervell, says he was, and made legal history last week when he won a restraining order forbidding a woman neighbor from "enticing, feeding, detaining or accommodating Kinky." The neighbor, Rebecca Hanbury, says that's nonsense. "I have never enticed the dog anywhere. I don't want him in my home and never have. It is not the poor dog's fault but he is a real nuisance to me and my neighbors." Vandervell accused Mrs. Hanbury of luring Kinky from his estate in Buckinghamshire, England, with food and then keeping him overnight.

* * *

No one knows exactly how much Jon Minnoch weighed last year. But his doctors in Seattle, Wash., say he was at least 1,400 pounds — the heaviest human in medical history. "We were not able to weigh Jon because he was too sick, but we estimate that he weighed about 1,400 pounds," said Dr. Robert Schwartz, an endocrinologist at University Hospital. "He was probably more than that. He was, by at least 300 pounds, the heaviest person ever reported." Minnoch, 38, has spent most of the last 15 months in the hospital in a painful struggle with his body to lose weight and to learn how to move again. He has dropped 900 pounds from his 6-foot-1 frame and is down to about 475. It was late March, 1978, when a crew of firefighters rushed to Minnoch's home, removed a window, lifted him onto a thick piece of plywood and carried him to an ambulance. He was suffering from heart, cir... and respiratory problems a... able to move or speak. "Act... was being crushed by m... weight, you could put it lik... said Minnoch. "Probably th... unusual thing about the ca... the fact that he lived," sa... Schwartz. He said docto... learned quite a bit about ... from Minnoch's case but th... don't know exactly why he ... large.

* * *

Margaret Costanza, an ea... porter of President Carter w... once the top-ranking woman ... White House staff, said Frid... she was not sure that she ... support Carter for re-electio... Costanza, who resigned as a... to the president last August ... series of disputes with mem... his inner circle, said Carter ... liant and very decent, but ... Madison Avenue appro... think that's the reason peop... connect with Carter," sh... Miss Costanza, who gained ... tation for being outspo... touchy issues, said that ... seeking to draft Sen. Edwa... nedy for the Democratic pr... tial nomination had asked ... join their effort, but that s... undecided what to do abo... too.

* * *

Milos Forman was ... Italy's David of Donatello ... the best foreign director of ... the film "Hair." The award ... best foreign actor was given ... to Michel Serrault for the ... French film "Il Vizietto" ... Richard Gere for "Da... Heaven." Ingrid Bergman ... Ullmann tied for best for... tress for their performances ... tumn Symphony."

* * *



Bianca Jagger made a pl... terday for aid to the refugee... civil war in her native Nic... Arriving in London for divo... property proceedings again... rock star husband Mick Jag... said she does not have ... money to help the refugees ... during a two-day visit to ... gua. "The Red Cross has es... that in the next 15 days the ... of people suffering from ... will rise to 500,000," she sai... unless they receive help fr... outside world they will p... die.

—SAMUEL JU...

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